The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 172 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	To s.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
Aug.	Persia ..	8000	.. ..	..
8th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
15th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
22nd "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
29th "	India ..	8000	.. ..	..
5th Sept.	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000
12th "	Arabia ..	8000	.. ..	..
19th "	China ..	8000	Malwa	11000
26th "	Himalaya ..	7000	.. ..	..
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
10th "	Persia ..	8000	.. ..	..
17th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mcloja	12500
24th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
31st "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Nov.	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
21st "	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
28th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
5th Dec.	Malwa ..	11000	.. ..	..
12th "	China ..	8000	Medina	12500
19th "	Persia ..	8000	.. ..	..
26th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	.. ..	..

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
30th Febry	Caledonia ..	8,000	....	..
6th "	Marmora ..	10500	.. ..	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th "	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
20th "	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
1st "	China* ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
17th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Molgolia ..	10000
28th "	India* ..	8000	.. ..	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	.. ..	..
8th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
15th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

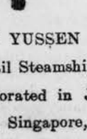
Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA.
JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.



NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

the Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5142	19th July	24th July
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	3808	26th "	31st "
Penang Maru	S. Murasumi	4965	9th Aug.	7th Aug.
Yensen Maru	T. Terada	3785	..	4th Septr.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakomoto	4709	6th Sept	18th Sep
Kamak'ra Maru	S. Nishimura	6126	20th "	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Free! *Free!!* *Free!!!*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY.

80/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles*	A&C	8800	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow ..	A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona	A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore	A&C	6575	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta	A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow	A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona	A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris	A&C	9239	16th "	17th March
City of Lahore	A&C	6947	24th "	....
Trafford Hall	A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur	A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo	A&C	....	21st "	....
City of Benares	A&C	6984	....	27th "
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	8th May	10th "
City of Poona	A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2ndclass Singles.	2nd cla Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles..... London via Marseilles.....	578 653	891 1,091	429 489	649 809
Liverpool ..... London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	605 ..	957 999	462 ..	704 737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.

BARPETA, 3200. Thur. 23rd July about 9 a.m. Direct.

LINGA, 2185, Mon. 24th July *6 a.m. Direct

*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARPETA" 3200 tons on Thursday, the 23rd July, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA" 3,159, tons on Thursday the 23rd July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
†PENTAHOTA	3418	Thursday 23rd July
*PURNEA	3306	" 6th Aug.
†PALAMCOTTA	3413	" 20th Aug.
*PUNDUA	3305	" 3rd Sept.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

21st July, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam /	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	28th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
STEWART S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED) IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1883.

Special Policies and Low Quotaons for—

FIRE	ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	
LIVE STOCK	

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. REGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS. AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

ENTERPRISE CLAIMING CONSIDERATION.

A dealer in precious stones and jewellery is like a family practitioner. He is much more successful in his efforts if he knows his clients. Established in 1873 we can claim to have an intimate and thorough knowledge of our many clients throughout India, and with our large and ever-changing stock can supply any want.

WE HAVE A STAKE IN THE COUNTRY.

Unlike many Home firms, who through the exigencies of competition, have begun to flood the Indian market with circulars anent the ordering of goods direct from home, we have a stake in the country which by taxes we help to support and being on the spot we are able to ascertain that our customers have complete satisfaction in their selections. It stands to reason that we can show article after article until the right one is obtained, whereas, when ordering goods from Europe, one buys, more or less, a "pig in a poke."

Therefore

SUPPORT ENTERPRISE IN INDIA

and remember that for all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Electro Plate and Pianos, we have made a study of the wants of the public in India and can best satisfy individual needs at prices which will compare most favourably with Home prices.

ESTABLISHED 1873 **MARCKS & Co., Ld.** FOREMOST 1914

Manufacturing Jewellers, Watchmakers, Silversmiths, &c.

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents.

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities Marriage Dowries for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge.
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
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Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	80,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag Manager.

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"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office.

BOARD and LODGING available in good locality in Fort. Large airy rooms, Electric Lights and Fans, and terms moderate. Apply Box 754, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3282

FRESH PORK SAUSAGES made daily, GREATLY APPRECIATED at annas 12 per lb. Roast Pork, Corned Beef. Up-country orders invited. James Cornell, Prince's Dock. 2988B

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 332

ENGLISH dessert PEARS & APPLES 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, Rs.3/8 all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu-Panjab, Telegrams "Banon-Kulu." 3031

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED:—A TYPIST with own Machine. Apply Box No. 756, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3289

WANTED—A competent nurse to take charge of Infant.—Apply with references to Mrs. REYNOLDS, Metropole, Naini Tal. 2110

WANTED a SECOND HAND BILLIARD TABLE in very good condition. Apply to Box No. 749 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3269

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL, Ghora Gali, Murree. Wanted ASST. MISTRESS Trained and Certificated. Government Pensionable post. Rs. 100, Furnished quarters. 3220.

WANTED a small secondhand little used OIL ENGINE of from 8 to 12 B. H. P. in perfect condition. Apply Box No. 748 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3257

PROBATIONER Nurses are required for the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta. Pay Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per mensem Board and lodging found.
Apply with particulars, to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 2107

WANTED MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN. Pay 50—75 per month. Apply with testimonials to OFFICER-IN-CHARGE ENGINEER'S WORKSHOPS, G.I.P. Railway, Byculla. 2108

WANTED a Mahomedan tutor for two Mohamedan Kumars at the Daly College, Indore, Salary Rs. 120.—For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore. 2109

A FULLY QUALIFIED NURSE requires passage Home in return for services in August. Invalid or infant. Apply NURSE care of "Bombay Chronicle." 2040

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED a graduate, or a retired school master with Sanskrit, as second language to work as tutor to Kumars in a Native State. Apply stating experience and least salary, expected to Box No. 716, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3140

WANTED the services of a Retired Sub-Engineer or Supervisor of the P. W. D., Road and Buildings, on the regular temporary establishment of the Central India Agency P. W. D. Apply stating age, and in what Province employed previous to retirement, to—
THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
2110 Central India, Indore

WANTED—For the Loco. Shops O. & R. Railway, Lucknow, a Chargeman Moulder for the Iron Foundry. Pay Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 per mensem. Applicants should be from 25 to 35 years of age and should have served an apprenticeship in the Foundry of some well known Railway or contractor. Only those with experience in Loco. Cylinder casting need apply. All applications with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, should be submitted on or before the 31st July 1914, to The LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, O. & R. Railway, Charbagh, Lucknow. 2106

WANTED.

WANTED.—A draftsman, who is also good estimater. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem.—Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to—.
ASSISTANT COMMANDING
ROYAL ENGINEER,
2104 Karachi.

WANTED a SENIOR EXAMINER on Rs. 125, with overtime allowance. Apply with testimonials to Superintendent, Bengal Secretariat Press, Calcutta.
F. GILBERT,
Offg. Superintendent,
Government Printing, Bengal.
Writers' Buildings,
Calcutta, the 9th July 1914. 2021

FOR SALE.

JUST the car for the monsoon. A second-hand good as New Landaulette Napier 15 H. P. 4 cylinder. Owner wishes to buy a smaller car. Car can be seen at Mr. Cottrell's City Garage. 2015

FOR SALE.—HAMMOND TYPE-WRITER. Latest model, No. 12A. Bichromatic ribbon. Four shuttles of different types. In excellent order. Rs. 150 or reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 534 "Bombay Chronicle." 2008

TO BE LET.

TO LET. Room unfurnished very breezy. Bathroom and Verandha attached. 3rd Floor Apollo Bunder, E. L. Fans. Apply—Box No. 755 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3283

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of BAI PIROJBAI widow of FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY MAMA .....Deceased.

PURSUANT to Section 320 of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) and Section 42 of the Trustees' and Mortgagees Powers Act (XXVIII of 1866) Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed BAI PIROJBAI widow of FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY MAMA deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 17th day of June 1913, and probate of whose will having effect throughout the province of Bombay was granted on the 2nd day of April 1914, to Bai Jerbai Hirjibhai Warden and Bai Maneckbai Framji Mama the two daughters of the said deceased the surviving executrices named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Bai Jerbai Hirjibhai Warden and Bai Maneckbai Framjee Mama at the Office of the undersigned their Attorneys at No. 79 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executrices will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which they shall then have notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.
And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Attorneys for the abovenamed executrices.
Dated this 20th day of July, 1914.
PESTANJEE RUSTIM KOLA & Co.,
3288 Attorneys for the said Executrices.

NOTICE.

REWARD RS. 1000.

THE public are hereby informed that 12 Currency Notes amounting Rs. 7,500 seven of Rs. 1,000 each the numbers of which are given below, and five of Rs. 100 each the numbers of which are not known, have been lost on the 17th July, 1914, in Fort, by my servant. They are therefore warned against dealing with them and in spite of this if anybody is found to deal with them it would be at his risk and cost.
A reward of Rs. 1,000 will be given to the finder.

Z	A	Z	A
68	35829	68	36110
,,	50095		33529
,,	50096		
,,	50097		
,,	47158		

3275 E. A. CURRIM,
17, Apollo Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The S.S. 'RANGOON MARU' having arrived on the 19th Inst. from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
181 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona on 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 26th, and 29th August, 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 17th, 19th and 26th September, 3rd and 10th October 1914, for the Poona Races.
For full particulars, see Poster Notices at stations on this Railway or apply to the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus or to the undersigned.
W. LAIDLAW,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 11th July 1914. 262

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

4 P. C. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 41LAKHS

TANSA MAIN RE-DUPLICATION SCHEME AND WORKS AUXILIARY THERETO.

HAVING, with the sanction of the Government of India, raised in 1913 29 Lakhs out of the loan of 70 Lakhs sanctioned for the Re-duplication of the Tansa Water Works, Main and other auxiliary works, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay now hereby invites tenders for the balance aggregating 41 lakhs as follows:—
(i) Rs. 20,40,000 repayable in 40 years ending 1st June 1954.
(ii) Rs. 20,60,000 repayable in 60 years ending 1st June 1974.

2. The Loan is raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 12 o'clock (noon), Bombay Time, on Wednesday, the 22nd July 1914. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 4 per cent. Debenture Loan of 41 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Cmmissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 30th November 1914.

8. In the event of the Loan being oversubscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—
(a) Cash or currency notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half yearly in Bombay at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loan on the dates of repayment mentioned above.

15. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Bank of Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—
From the date of payment in full to the 30th November 1914, on 1st December 1914, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st Deecmber of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 4th July 1914. 3107

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Oza Bhaishanker Velji late of Jamnugger and Bombay Shrimali Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant a Mehta a widower .....Deceased.
1. Oza Dayashanker Kaweshwar of Jamnugger Shrimali Brahmin Hindu Merchant now temporarily residing at Kalbadevi outside the Fort of Bombay.
2. Oza Chunilal Harshanker of Bombay Shrimali Brahmin Hindu Merchant residing at Kalbadevi outside the Fort of Bombay and
3. Bhut Velji Liladhar of Bombay Giruara Brahmin Hindu a Mehta residing at Kalbadevi outside the Fort of Bombay three of the executors named in the Will according to the tenor thereof .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforsaid this fourteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of High Court Bombay.

Sd. A. M. KAJIJI.
Registrar.
Sd. P. B. MALABARI,
The 14th day of July 1914.
Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co.,
3287 Petitioners Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

COLONIAL REGISTER KEPT AT BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of July, 1914, to the 5th day of August, 1914, both days inclusive, for preparation of Warrants for the Dividend for the half year ending 15th August, 1914, payable to shareholders registered on the 23rd day of July, 1914.
By Order of the Board,
C. D. BAKER,
C. N. MOBERLY,
Joint Managing Engineers.
Bombay, 21st July 1914. 3286

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st July at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, a quantity of piece-goods, cycles and the following furniture such as:—
Drawing room suites lined tapestry, Robert made easy chairs on castors, lined rich velvet and tapestry, teakwood substantial bedsteads, verandah benches, wooden screens, wall clocks, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cabinets, book-cases and cupboards, phonographs, and records, hatstands, English office chairs, etc., etc.
Property of a gentleman:—
1 fancy enamelled English bath tub.
1 piano by Collard and Collard, newly renovated.
By order of the office concerned:—
4 second-hand Remington and Yost typewriters.
By order of the mortgagee (office) concerned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khursetjee B. Ghandi:—
5 Empire Foolscap typewriters No 2.
2 Empire Brief typewriters No. 2.
1 Empire Policy typewriter No. 2.
By order of the office concerned.
1 Lot Electric torches with extra batteries, large medium and small sizes.
3 Ruby Motor Cars for children.
6 Folding walking sticks convertible into umbrellas.
6 doz. cycle bells.
3 motor horns.
6 cycle horns.
At 3-30 p.m.
Several gent's new and second-hand bicycles, 1 lot rubber tyres and tubes for cycles.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE AND FURNITURE FAN, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of the concerned No. 72, Medows St., Fort, (on the house near the junction of Hummam and Medows Street) all the stock in trade of the above shop consisting of rolled gold and platinum Jewellery silver and electro-plated ware etc., and office furniture such as cupboards, show cases chairs, table, electric fan, etc., etc.
The goods will be on view from Thursday 23d instant.
A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.
MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st July, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs House, TO-DAY TUESDAY, the 21st July, 1914, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—
Gesso work (statue), toys, books, Tobacco, glassware, advertising matter, cotton braids, window glass, grinding mill, earthenware, biscuits, candles, glass chimneys, empty glass bottles, iron screws, electric wire, undershirts, show cards, jams, soap, metalware, old furniture, spirits, wood, preservative, rice, couries, garlic, packing paper and other various articles.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 BALES COTTON.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 28th July, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, the undermentioned bales of cotton damaged by fire:—
18 bales cotton Bhopal to Colaba, Inv. 34 and 36 of 1-5-14, consignor R. Parthiraj.
5 bales cotton Bhopal to Colaba, Inv. 35 of 1-5-14, consignor R. Brijmohondas.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN, SWEEPING, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER, GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company' Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 31st July 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder, Goods Depot:—
Cottonseed, linseed, wheat, harda, tilly, Jawari, gunny bags, jagree, old records, rice, turmeric, poppyseed, frame, P. cotton, steel hoops and bands, iron bars, C. I. sheets, box of acid, condemned sheets, bags of sweeping and other miscellaneous goods.
MENESSE & Co.,
Austioneers.
Bombay, 21st July, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO MILLS, GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES AND IRON FOUNDERS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 25th day of July, 1914 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the ground floor of the building No. 219 of Mr Sharafalli Mamooji near Messrs. Kemp & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla the following Machinery and Engine.
By order and on account of the Concerned:—
One Steam Engine 30in. stroke 7½ ft. Fly Wheel by Messrs. Tanji Brothers suitable for Ginning and Pressing Factories New Hydro Extractors by Messrs. Thomas Broadbent; Screw cutting lathes complete 6ft.; Drilling machines; Hand screw Press, Rotary Pumps; New Flour Mills; Hangers and Wall brackets for Mills; self-oiling pedestals etc.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st July, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bastian Road, Pavelin Street, Fort, near the Gaiety Theatre, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, platedware blackwood open carved sofas, pier tables and teapoys, etc., sliding dining table, chairs, cabinets, writing tables, marble top tables, large pier glasses, oil painters, one large counter, billiard tables and balls table and lamps, single and double bedsteads, chest of drawers dressing glasses, wall clocks, glass door cupboards, cooking stove, copper hot water boiler, etc., etc. The property of the English Hotel (all lots will be sold separately). Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION sale of Building Materials.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS-DAY TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the whole of the building materials of the property situate at the junction of Mussjid Bunder Road and Narayen Dhuru Street.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 21st July, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS LIFE ASSURANCE POLICY, EFFECTED WITH THE SUN-LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq. the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Jehangir Byramjee Dalal, Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW Wednesday, the 22nd Inst. at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the right title and interest of the said Insolvent in his Life Assurance Policy effected with the Sun-Life Assurance Company of Canada.
Policy No. 1,65,862 ..... Insured for Rs. 25,000.
N.B.:—The right title and interest in the above-mentioned Policy will be sold subject to the claim of the said Assurance Company.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time sale.

SALE on SUNDAY, the 26th instant.
at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 26th Instant at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.). Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2 Paltan Road, opposite the Art School, Crawford Market, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved (made to order) household furniture, consisting of sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, upholstered drawing room cushioned & silk-lined suite of sofas & chairs, handsome side & corner cabinet fancy tiled teapoys, marble stone tables rich engravings, table ornaments and vases, wall clocks, wall brackets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, iron single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, reclining sofas, sweet-toned cottage piano, Milner's safe Singer's sewing machine, sweet-toned phonograph with records, rich glass and porcelainware, platedware, ice-box, etc., the property of Conductor C. Sawyers of Supply and Transport Corps and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st July 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE, ON TUESDAY, THE 21ST JULY, AND THE FOLLOWING DATES TO BE FIXED HEREAFTER, COMMENCING, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.). EACH DAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS, TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 21st day of July, 1914, and the following dates to be fixed hereafter commencing at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), each day, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned in the shop of "Money School" or "Mohamadi Mahal," on Kalbadevi Road, remaining stock-in-trade of the well-known firm of Messrs. V. Moosa and Co. comprising:—
Rich woollen tweeds, woollen vestings, woollen and cotton shirts, English ready-made coloured and white shirts, woollen and cotton gurnseys, woollen and cotton socks, stockings, silk ties, linen collars, soft collars, braces, hats, fancy goods, ready-made clothes, electric sewing machines, glass door show cupboards, counters, tables, large shelves, shop furniture, electric fans, lights, tailor's implements, etc., etc.
The above is on view.
J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st July, 1914.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 21st July, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms, in El. Circle, Fort, near Kemp and Co., law as well as other books, and teak and black wood, office and household furniture, such as:—Dining tables, Tapestry lined sofas, fancy writing tables, revolving chair, single and double iron bedsteads, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, easy chairs, reclining sofas, chest of drawers, marble top round tables, arm, and arm less chairs, hat stand, Phonographs, records, etc., etc.
By the order of the offices concerned.
35 Volumes Encyclopaedia Britannica, 9th and 10th Edition.
39 Volumes, The World's Great Classics Literary Committee, illustrated by J. Hawthorne. Literary writer, London.
Law books complete for one who wants to read for his LL.B. Examination.
D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st August, 1914.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

6-30 To-night 10 p.m.

WATERBURY BROS. AND TENNEY

A comedy musical act.

IBEX IBEX

The clever shadowgraphist

SYLVIA—DANCER

The famous electrical turn

ELSIE COLLINS

The Pantomime Girl.

TO-NIGHT

OUR GREAT SIGHT FILM

BOMBARDIER WELLS

V

COLIN BELL

The two white Hopes.

Dont miss the fight to-night

India's Champion.

V

Australia's Champion.

The Fight of Fights.

TO-NIGHT

THE

EMPRESS OF IRELAND DISASTER.

Our operator has secured many touching scenes of this great disaster.

THURSDAY NEXT

GAIETY GALA NIGHT

ROSA ROMA

The Gipsy Violinist

The Two Philmers.

Fun on the Wire.

DR. C. S. MARDEN'S

INSPIRATIONAL

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Doctor Marden's books of Inspiration and Self-Help are famous the world over and are praised by men and women in every station of life—from the toiling clerk to the ruler of a great nation. The reason is that each reader finds in them much that is *peculiarly* useful and helpful

GETTING ON.

A BOOK REPLETE WITH MESSAGES OF INSPIRATION FOR EVERY READER.

"I think the chapters in this book are the most effective and inspiring I have read. They make one want to be something better. Had I read them ten or fifteen years ago I should have been a different person now."—H. J. CROPLEY.

YOUNG MAN ENTERING BUSINESS.

"Packed as it is with sensible, practical counsels this volume can be cordially recommended to stimulate and encourage young men starting out in business life."—BROOKLYN TIMES

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Or success under difficulties. A world famous book, which has proved the turning point in many careers.

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A Book of Inspiration and Incentive to Young and Old.

"A healthy book which encourages everything that is manly and straightforward."—NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

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"This is one of those inspiring, reasonable and valuable books that are bringing new life and new power to so many thousands all over our country and all over the world to-day.—RALPH WALDO TRINE.

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SELF-INVESTMENT.
PEACE, POWER AND PLENTY.
HE CAN WHO THINKS HE CAN.
BE GOOD TO YOURSELF.
EVERY MAN A KING.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.

Booksellers and Publishers, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT Tel. No. 1271.

A Picture for the Million

IN SATAN'S TOILS.

5,000 Feet Long—In Four Parts.

A story of Real Life containing a Plot that Thrills and Holds through every Foot. It contains a deep moral lesson that will appeal to every heart.

WE INVITE ONE AND ALL TO SEE THIS GREAT SOCIETY DRAMA.

3 *Shows Nightly*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. { **Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.** **Extra Shows—11-15 to 12-30.**

LOOK OUT FOR NEXT WEEK'S BIG ATTRACTION **JUDITH** A GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

IMPORTANT.

LUCKY BARGAINS for Lucky lasses and LUCKY lads. Closing days of our annual sale with 25 p. c. reduction at CHINA JAPAN STORES, Abdul Rehman Street, next to F. S. Madon & Co. near Crawford Market.

All lucky buyers of goods from our shop during any one of the days to be fixed by us and declared under sealed cover within the period of sale WILL GET BACK THEIR MONEY paid to us on producing the said date cash receipt.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 20th.

19th.

S.S. Salsette	Vine	Aden July 12
S.S. Barpeta	Minett	Busreh July 12

20th.

S.S. Marienbad	Bednarz	Trieste July 5
S.S. Susquehanna	Lewis	Durban June 10
S.S. Africanic	Koch	Delagoa Bay July 3

DEPARTURES.

July 20th.

S.S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi
S.S. Peter Jebsen	Nienwajaar	Calcutta
S.S. Worsley Hall	Jinks	Genoa & Liverpool

The following vessels obtain their portclearances yesterday.

S.S. Baron Dalmeny	Will	Barrow-in-Furness
S.S. Luzon Maru	Miyata	Kobe etc.
S.S. Alavi	Richardson	Hodeida

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Barpeta	for Persian Gulf
,,	Himalaya	for China
,,	Susquehanna	for Liverpool etc.
,,	Marienbad	for Trieste etc.
,,	Rangoon Maru	for Kobe etc.

S.S. Salsette:—The P. and O. S. N Coy's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Aden, which port she had left on July 12th, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barpeta, 1,877 tons, Captain H. F Minett, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on July 12th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Marienbad:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Marienbad, 4,742 tons, Captain B. Bednarz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, which port she had left on July 5th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Susquehanna:—The steamer Susquehanna, 2,394 tons, Captain J. Lewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, which port she had left on June 10th, with ballast.

S.S. Africanic:—The steamer Africanic, 2,306 tons, Captain G. Koch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoabay, which port she had left on July 3rd, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa 951 tons, Captain H. Manley sailed yesterday for Karachi with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Peter Jebsen:—The steamer Peter Jebsen, 2,274 tons, Captain W. Nienwajaar sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S.S. Worsley Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall, 2,238 tons, Captain J. W. Jinks, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Liverpool with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S.S. Baron Dalmeny:—The steamer Baron Dalmeny, 2,503 tons, Captain P Will will sail to-day for Barrow-in-Furness with a cargo of Manganese ore.

S.S. Luzon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Luzon Maru, 2,968 tons, Captain T Miyata will sail to-day for Kobe etc. with a general cargo.

S.S. Alavi:—The steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons, Captain W. Richardson will sail to-day for Hodida with a general cargo and 7 passengers.

S.S. Assayi:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Assayi, left Hongkong at 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 18th instant.

S.S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru, left Tuticorin for Singapore on the 18th instant, and the steamer Kirin Maru, left Singapore for Colombo on the 19th instant.

S.S. Indo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru, left Singapore, for Moji on the 18th instant.

P DOCK.

Monday, July 20th, 1914.

SHIP'D STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A Clan Macpherson	Shapland	W. & A. G. & Co
B Hidelgo	Harbord	J. F. & Co
C & R Jeddah	Grant	Arab Steamer
D & E Wartenfels	Steuzel	W. & A. G. & Co
H Taiyuki (Repairing)	Kass	R. H. Collin & Co
K Lawo	Wheeler	Arab Steamer
M Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co
N Baron Dalmeny	Weeks	J. F. & Co
O Markgraf	Schade	A. S. & Co
P Baron Ogilvy	Thompson	J. F. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Pentakota	Steward	M. M. & Co
2 Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Rinaldo	Chilton	J. F. & Co
4 Sutton Hall	Jenkins	W. & A. G. Co
5 Leeds City	Storey	M. M. & Co
6 Borderdale	Hay	J. F. & Co
8 Bankura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co
9 Braunfels	Fimermann	W. & A. G. & Co.
10 & 11 Lindenfels	Miller	T. M. & F.
12 & 13 Culna	Davis	M. M. & Co
14 Lluga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
15 Firenze	Merlo	Rubattino Line
16 Barpeta	Minett	B. D. S. N. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Persia	Jenkin	P. & O. S. N. & Co
4 Himalaya	Cooks	P. & O. S. N. & Co
5 Luson Maru	Miyata	K. G. K.
6 City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. N. & Co
8 Alavi	Richardson	T. M. & Co
9 Elgin	Potts	W. & A. G. & Co
16 Kowsik	Brewis	Arab Steamer
17 Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

Offside.

N Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co

M.W.D.D.

Nairung	Jallis	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Atlantica	Kock	
Beekbergen	Mearden	W. & A. G. & Co
Caledonian	Goubault	M. M. & Co
Clan Robertson	Porterfield	T. M. & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Kirkee	Curle	W. & A. G. & Co
Kabluga	Robinson	W. & A. G. & Co
Marienfels	Sieghold	W. & A. G. & Co
Marienbad	Belnatz	A. L. S. N. & C
Narani	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co
Furnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Rangoon Maru	Nomura	N. Y. K.
Steenbergen	Yonge	W. & A. G. & Co
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. Co.
Susuwuchanna	Lewis	& A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

July 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

SCINDIA (s) 175 bales wool, B. Harbhum; 97 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 110 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 9 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.; 250 cwts. sewri cotton seed, H. Shamji; 1,001 cwts. myrabollams, D. Bomanji and Co.; 344 bales wool, D. Koondanmull; 59 bales wool, M. Balia; 32 bales wool, E. Shivji; 65 bales sewri cotton, 88 bales wool, and 18 bales goat hair, W. and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

SCINDIA (s) 6,700 cwts. castor seed, 3,499 cwts. teel seed, 500 cwts rape seed, 4,000 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Bros.; 1,000 cwts castor seed, K. Devchand and Co.; 100 cwts. gum arabic, M. Jaferbhoy; 50 bales cotton, C. Peraj and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

SCINDIA (s) 8 bales sheeppelts, E. N. Stein.

FOR LONDON.

PERSIA (s) 7 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.; 6 cases cotton curtains, L. B. Bhootwala; 6 bales goat skins, R. M. Kooka; 102 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 30 cwts. Indian chutney and 5 cwts. Bombay ducks, Maneckji Poonjiaji and Sons; 152 cwts. gum arabic, J. M. Rahimtoola; 105 bales hemp, E. Oomersey; 50 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 16 cwts. bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 100 bales hemp, G. Veerji and Co.; 27 bales goat skins and 36 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 35 bales cow hides, C. Rahimtoola and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

PERSIA (s) 3 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

FOR HULL.

LEEDS CITY (s) 401 cwts. ground nut oil cakes, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

HIDALGO (s) 7 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR ANTWERP.

CULNA (s) 122 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 50 bales hemp, K. Visram and Co.

LINDENFELS (s) 1,000 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 1 cwts. paste alizerine, F. Bayer and Co.; 100 bales cotton, C. Peraj and C.

FOR HAMBURG.

LINDENFELS (s) 100 bales cotton, Ali Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

LINDENFELS (s) 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

BRAUNFELS (s) 3,000 cwts. linseed and 999 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Bros.; 220 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 11 cwts. cardamom shells, M. A. Kayum; 130 bales cotton fly, Tokersi Damji; 97 bales cotton, Ali Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

WARTENFELS (s) [illegible] bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.; 532 [illegible] gum Kadaya, 62 cwts. rose gum alibanum, 21 cwts. rose flowers, 100 cwts. gum Ispahani, M. Jaferbhoy; 800 cwts. animal manure, Craft Mody and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

MARIENBAD (s) 1,492 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.; 2,285 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.; 70 cwts. mendi flour, M. Shadakally, 310 cwts. gum arabic, M. Jaferbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

MARIENBAD (s) 450 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 25 cwts. alibanum, M. Jaferbhoy.

FOR ODESSA.

MARIENBAD (s) 4,000 cwts. gingelly seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

FIRENZE (s) 1,368 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, 1,001 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.; 50 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

FIRENZE (s) 1,500 cwts. gingelly seed, John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

HIMALAYA (s) 650 tons manganese ore, K. Reeve and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

HIMALAYA (s) 2 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

HIMALAYA (s) 1,500 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 300 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

LUZON MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

RANGOON MARU (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

RANGOON MARU (s) 1,200 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 206 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 400 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 100 cwts. gum alibanum, 15 cwts. myrabolams, P. Jethabhoy.

RANGOON MARU (s) 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 714 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. NURANI from Port Soudan, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—1 case tortoise shells, 1 bag broken zinc, 5 bags broken brass.

S. S. BARPETA from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—1 bundle specie, 19 bundles cow hides, 5 bundles skins, 1 bale piece-goods, 46 bags A. kernels, 220 bags dates, 64 bags C. seed, 1,174 bags rape seed, 737 bags rice, 200 bags gram dall, 310 bags gram, 303 bags barley, 6,895 bags wheat, 225 bags wheat flour, 85 bags drugs, 84 bags 23 cases dry fruits, 4 jottas attari, 4 nongs empty gas cylinders, 550 bags sugar, 592 pieces S. sails.

S. S. SALSETTE from Aden, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—13 cases quinine, 2 cases cigarettes, 25 bales hides and skins, 1 box timepieces, 11 packages assays, 1 case 2 boxes specie, 25 boxes bar gold, 40 boxes silver, 8 boxes gold coins, 1 box pearls.

S. S. HIMALAYA from Shanghai, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—1 box 3 chests 46 cases 1,109 bales silk, 24 cases silk yarn, 1 box 334 cases 9 chests silk goods, 7 cases cotton and silk goods, 37 cases cotton goods, 1 case piece-goods, 85 cases refined camphor, 1 case cigars, 200 cases cassia, 4 cases cassia oil, 120 bags phosphate, 26 baskets china roots, 5 bags beans, 695 cases fire crackers, 12 bundles tarpaulino, 25 bundles 25 bales galangal, 41 cases gum benjamin, 6 cases gambice, 133 cases glass bangles, 32 cases jams, 2 cases oranges, 155 bags 423 packages arecanuts, 20 nongs empty flasks, 202 bags sago flour, 18 bags nutmegs, 364 bags betelnuts, 80 bags cardamom seeds, 4 cases 1 bale paper, 704 chests 244 half chests 506 cases 366 packages tea.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 20.

Widespread rainfall has again occurred. The indications of a depression at the head of the Bay have disappeared. The temperature is high along the North-west Frontier, normal elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, West United Provinces, Central India, West Central Provinces, West Coast of the Peninsula, North Hyderabad, North Madras Coast; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Bihar. East Central Provinces, South-East Madras.

Principal amounts:—Port Blair and Rangoon one and a half inches; Tavoy, Moulmein, Kyaukpyu and Akyab two; Bhamo and Cherrapunji two, Dibrugarh one and half; Jalpaiguri one; Sambalpur two; Chaibassa one; Gorakhpur one and a half; Dehra Dun and Chakrata one; Kotah two; Surat three; Neemuch two; Amraoti and Chanda one and a half; Ratnagiri one; Karwar one and a half; Belgaum three; Hyderabad one and a half; Mercara and Mangalore two; Calicut three; Cochin and Cocanada one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in the Punjab

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on MONDAY, the 20th of July 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire:						
Do. (19th)	90.1	85.2	66	..	..	..
Jask	96.6	83.3	79	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat						
Do.(18th)	100.8	90.9	82	..	0.49	0.32
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109.6	90.8	69	..	2.30	0.72
Rawalpind ;	92.9	75.5	88	0.22	7.03	0.27
Lahore	94.9	83.9	89	..	3.12	—2.16
Sirsa	104.2	80.5	91	..	4.29	..
Ambala	94.7	81.3	83	..	7.32	—1.46
Delhi;	93.5	85.3	90	0.08	6.31	—2.19
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.5	82.9	79	0.12	12.12	3.06
Mainpuri	95.1	83.3	85	..	5.25	—2.93
Jhansi;	89.1	77.5	91	0.82	13.58	1.05
Cawnpore	91.8	82.5	91	0.25	8.22	—0.85
Allahabad	91.4	82.0	81	..	20.75	9.03
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	112.7	87.8	74	..	1.68	0.84
Karachi ;	87.0	80.6	87	..	5.13	2.39
Ajmer	88.6	79.1	82	..	6.65	—1.08
Jaipore	91.7	79.1	75	0.01	10.83	3.59
Kotah	85.6	74.6	94	2.19	10.72	1.14
GUJARAT, KATH AWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST— ;						
Bhuj	83.1	79.0	80	0.01	3.94	—2.09
Dwarka	86.1	80.6	81	..	11.60	4.09
Veraval	82.1	77.8	87	0.10	7.72	0.36
Rajkot	89.1	77.3	89	0.02	11.97	0.26
[illegible]ar Para	93.2	78.8	93	..	14.94	7.85
[illegible]	83.7	75.8	89	2.98	33.96	14.51
A 1	80.8	78.2	91	0.13	11.12	—1.22
D	89.5	77.5	91	0.11	5.50	—2.38
N. [illegible]	81.2	74.8	86	2.27	12.40	3.38
[illegible]	83.1	74.1	88	0.10	11.46	—0.08
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jub[illegible]re	85.5	74.9	91	0.22	12.43	—6.72
Saugor ;	83.2	72.6	93	0.15	12.16	—6.04
Hoshangabad	84.8	75.1	93	4.28	23.94	8.10
Khandwa	86.4	76.0	82	..	11.26	0.40
Akola	80.2	74.5	89	0.28	10.21	—1.81
Amraoti	77.2	73.7	90	1.49	8.51	—4.69
Nagpur	80.6	74.7	87	0.52	15.37	—2.97
Chanda	78.0	74.0	94	1.41	13.49	—5.88
Raipur	82.4	74.2	87	0.00	12.25	—5.15
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.4	78.4	88	0.40	28.48	—13.54
Ratnagiri	84.1	74.7	86	1.00	55.20	2.31
Mormugao	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karwar;	80.4	73.8	87	1.51	83.03	16.92
BOMBAY DECCANAND ;						
HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	79.0	73.7	84	0.08	10.73	3.06
Ahmednagar	82.9	72.3	84	..	9.47	1.13
Poona	81.2	71.8	93	0.14	11.65	2.38
Sholapur	91.8	71.8	80	..	8.26	0.63
Bijapur;	85.6	72.1	84	0.06	1.85	—2.96
Belgaum;	72.3	67.5	97	3.36	20.56	1.93
Aurangabad;	80.1	71.3	90	0.00	11.99	2.77
Nizamabad (Indur).	81.1	72.8	91	0.17	19.10	8.07
Hyderabad	83.8	71.5	90	1.74	14.52	6.46
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ;	82.4	70.7	97	1.98	74.01	10.45
Calicat ;	83.1	72.1	95	2.55	55.98	1.59
Cochin	86.7	72.7	90	1.34	37.72	—5.52
Colombo	88.0	78.7	88	0.03	12.60	1.36
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	91.2	75.6	95	0.17	6.58	—2.14
Bellary	88.0	73.3	89	..	0.67	—2.35
Guddapah ;	93.9	77.0	67	..	5.27	—0.33
Madras	87.9	78.6	70	..	2.31	—2.08
Bangalore	77.4	65.5	95	0.03	4.57	—0.94
Combator	85.9	70.5	71	0.12	1.49	—0.95
Trichinopoly	93.3	77.1	58	..	0.68	—1.51
Negapatam	93.9	78.8	67	..	0.87	—1.64

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 20TH JULY, 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th July 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0.22in. of rain; skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in the south-west Punjab. Day temperature is in defect but night temperature is in excess at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Agra has had 0.12", Jhansi 0.82" and Cawnpore 0.25". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Local rain has fallen in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.41" and Kotah 2.19". Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner but in defect at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and Central India West; Deesa has had 0.11", Ahmedabad 0.13"in Surat 2.98", Neemuch 2.27" and Indore 0.10". In Kathiawar, Veraval records 0.10" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.22", Saugor 0.15", Hoshangabad 4.28", Akola 0.29", Amraoti 1.49", Nagpur 0.52" and Chanda 1.41". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—No telegram has been received from Mormugao. Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.40". Ratnagiri 1.00" and Karwar 1.51". Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.14", Belgaum 3.36", Nizamabad 0.17" and Hyderabad 1.74". Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Malegaon and in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, Central India West, Gujarat and Hyderabad, fairly general in the United Provinces, and local in the north Punjab, Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, while some showers have occurred in Kathiawar and on the north Madras coast. There has been an increase of rainfall in Malabar, the United Provinces, Central India West and Gujarat but a decrease in Kathiawar.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces; fairly general rain in Central India West, the south United Provinces, east Rajputana and Hyderabad; local rain in Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan; some showers in the Punjab and Kathiawar.

G. W. TALBOT,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Bombay, 20th July 1914.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 19th July.

Means of observations taken at 0 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.593 inches
Temperature of Air	83.1degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0 ,,
Dew Point	77.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.837 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy- 10)	7.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.4 ,,
Minimum do.	79.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind do.	390miles.
Fall of Rain	0.02inches.
Total fall during month	6.61 ,,
Do. do. year	23-45 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th July	0.42 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	July	h. m.	ft in.		July	h. m.	ft in.
M	20	m 9 59	26 3		20	m 2 38	17 4
		9 4 r	24 6			3 51 a	21 1
TU	21	m 10 40	27 0		21	m 3 25 a	18 8
		10 2 a	25 6			4 39 a	20 5
W	22	m 11 18	28 0		22	m 4 10	18 [illegible]
		10 53 a	25 9			5 20 a	19 7
TH	23	m 11 54	28 8		23	m 4 55	15 6
		11 39 a	26 1			5 57 a	18 0
F	24	m 0 30 a	29 1		24	m 5 34	15 2
						6 32 a	18 2
S	25	m 0 23	26 11		25	m 6 15	15 3
		1 6 a	29 3			7 8 a	17 7
S	26	m 1 8	27 2		26	m 6 56	16 7
		1 42 a	29 1			7 46 a	17 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 20 (Monday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 21 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 10m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 22 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 12m.	,, 7h. 18m
,, 23 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 12m.	,, 7h. 18m
,, 24 (Friday)	,, 6h. 13m.	,, 7h. 18m
,, 25 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 13m.	,, 7h. 17m
,, 26 (Sunday	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 17m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, July 7th, 7h. 29-8m p.m.; Last quarter 15th, 1h. 1-1m. p.m.; Apogee, 15th 8-0h. p.m.; New Moon, 23rd 8h, 8-4m, a.m.; Perigee 28th. 5-5h. p.m.; First Quarter, 30th 5h. 21-0m. a.m.

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Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay-61, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

July 20.

Imports of Treasure, nil.

MONEY

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 63 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and unchanged with little doing.

We quote :—

	s	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 15-16d
D.D. mail	1	3 31—32
T.T. forward, Sept.		1 4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4
Credite 3 m-s ready	1	4 1/8
„ „ forward, to 15 August	1	4 5—32
„ „ 6 m-s ready	1	4 5—16
Frames 3m-s ready		169½
Marks „ „		138
60 days Hongkong		135¾
„ Shanghai		180½
„ Japan		150½

BULLION

On Saturday Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 25 1/16 for ready and 25 1/8 for forward. The local market opened at 73-3 for ready and the settlement and has improved slightly, during the day with a moderate business passing.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	1	0
Australian bar gold	24	0	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	73	5	0
1st Settlement	73	5	0
2nd Settlement	73	5	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 17th July 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	22	25,025
B. B. & C. I. Railway	36	43,508

GOVERNMENT PAPER

The Paper Market stood steady to-day and a few transactions were booked in the vicinity of Rs. 95-15-16 for the 31st July delivery. Business for 31st August settlement was done at Rs. 95-12-6.

4 per cent. Port Trust Guaranteed Bonds were placed at Rs. 105-4.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated) were placed at Rs. 102.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a better tone to-day and an improvement in the prices of several shares was reported.

David improved to Rs. 497½ and Fazulbhai at Rs. 410.

Standard opened at Rs. 930, but advanced to Rs. 950 at the close.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,065.

Centrals moved up to Rs. 1,805 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,420.

New City of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,110.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 282½ and New Great Easterns at Rs. 217½.

Currimbhai stood firm at Rs. 200.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 972½ for August.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 219½.

Thacker and Co. shares changed hands at Rs. 210.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 83 and Deferred at Rs. 146.

Empire of India Life Insurance Co. shares improved to Rs. 585.

Tapti-Valley Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 602½.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,187½.

Eastern Bank shares were placed at Rs. 79.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand :—

Weld and Co. :—(Liverpool) :—"Very small featureless market." (New York) :—"Small Saturday featureless market." (Crop) :—Our travelling man wires from Texas :—"Have travelled all over San Antonio, Floresville, Kennedy, Belleville route (South Texas) and found crop spotted from medium to fairly good. Hot, dry weather is hurting the plants and causing deterioration of crop, but the earliest cotton has a good crop; only the later cotton will shed fruit badly. There can be no doubt that crops have continued to be badly hurt by high temperatures and continuous dry weather."

Gruning :—"Lancashire does not respond to the advance in New York owing to poor trade."

Hornby Hemelryk :—"Showers Oklahoma. Showers are predicted Texas. Trade bad. We look forward to lower prices."

A. Stern and Co. :—"Oklahoma light showers. Texas temperature is too high Rain is much wanted."

On Saturday the American markets closed 6 to 8 points lower for new crop owing to showers reported in Oklahoma. Such fluctuations are likely on daily weather reports, and to-morrow we shall hear how the weather has been over the week end.

The local market opened quiet but steady and practically unchanged. There has been little enquiry for forward delivery and only a small business is reported in the bazaar. Exporters are out of the market. At the close the tone is quiet but steady and prices are practically unchanged.

For ready cotton the demand continues small.

LIVERPOOL OPENER

Opening Tone	Barely steady
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	9,000

Future delivery prices :—

Months.	
J.A.	7.17plus 1
A.S.	6.93 „ 1
S.O.	6.72 „ 1
O.N.	6.67 „ 1
N.D.	6.61 „ 1
D.J.	6.60 „ 1
J.F.	6.61 „ 1
F.M.	6.62 „ 1
M.A.	6.63 „ 1

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals			218	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	230			July
Do.	204			July
M.G. Kandeish	240			Jan. 1915
Do.	212	202		July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum	232			Jan 1915
Do	227			July
M.G. Broach			284	March 1915
Do.	272			July
M.G. Muttia	206	194		July
Saw-ginned Dharwar			264	
M.G. Westerns			262	
H.G. Westerns			257	
M.G. Compta			278	
M.G. Miraj			283	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT :—The Market is steady

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	11	0	R.T
White Delhi Sept.	5	10	6	„
May	5	10	0	„

LINSEED :—The Market is firm

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown Ready	8	12	0	B. T.
Bold Brown Sept	9	5	0	R. T.
May	9	10	0	„

RAPESEED :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore ready	8	4	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore ready	9	2	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	8	9	3	„

TEELSEED :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Black Kutni	46	0	0	
Yellow Hinganghat	58	8	0	

GROUNDNUTS—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	51	0	0
Small	50	0	0

MOWRASEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	6	12	0	R. T.

POPPYSEED :—The Market is quiet

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	15	0	R. T.

CASTORSEED :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras Ready	34	0	0
Forward	6	14	0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar	25	0	0
Guzerat	24	4	0

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

July 20.

Antwerp :—9 l.s., 11 s.c., ready; 10 l.s., 11 s.c., forward.

Dunkirk :—9-6 l.s., 11-6 s.c., ready; 10 l.s., 12 s.c., forward.

12 s.c., forward.

Hull :—9 l.s., ready; 10 l.s., forward.

Havre :—11 l.s., 12 s.c., ready.

Hamburg :—10 l.s., 11 s.c., ready; 12 l.s., 13-6 s.c., forward.

Genoa :—11 l.s., 12 s.c., forward.

Liverpool and Marseilles :—10 l.s., 10-6 s.c., ready; 8-6 l.s., 10 s.c., forward.

Trieste :—15 l.s., 16 s.c., ready; 14-6 l.s., 15-6 s.c., forward.

London :—10-6 l.s., 12-6 s.c., forward.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday.

Cotton	6,299Bales
Wheat	12,886 Cwts.
Linseed	6,068 „
Rape, Rai etc.	1,046 „
Gingellyseed	Nil „
Poppyseed	1,286 „
Groundnuts	1,043 „
Castorseed	2,930 „
Rice	1,452 „
Myrabolams	698 „
Cottonseed	9,228 „
Mowraseed	2,262 „
Gram	Nil „
Jowar	17,143 „
Maize	Nil „
Barley	Nil „

HIGH COURT

ORIGINAL SIDE.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

FAKIR MAHOMED *v* ABDUL KADIR HAJI ISMAIL.

This was a notice of motion taken out by the defendants for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of immoveable property at Nagpada in the occupation of the plaintiff.

Mr. D. M. Colah apeared for the first and second defendants in support of the notice, and Mr. Bhadurjee appeared for the fourth defendant.

The plaintiff appeared in person.

Counsel stated that the plaintiff was the mortgagor of this property to the first and third defendants who were the mortgagees. These defendants, under power of sale reserved to them under the mortgage-deed, had sold the property mortgaged by public auction, the fourth defendant having purchased it at the sale at Rs. 53,000. The fourth defendant had paid the full amount of purchase money, and a conveyance was ready for execution when the plaintiff filed this suit which prevented the parties from completing the conveyance.

Counsel further remarked that in addition to the Rs. 53,000/- there was a charge on the property to the extent of Rs. 15,000/- which would have to be paid out of the property. He said that the plaintiff had not paid interest for three years, and had not even paid the municipal taxes. He violently opposed any attempt on the part of the mortgagees or purchasers to take possession of the property. Counsel urged that if a receiver was not appointed, plaintiff would walk away with rents until the suit was decided. He was a man of no means, and the defendants would not be able to recover anything from him.

His Lordship.—What does the plaintiff say ?

Counsel.—He says that this sale was a collusive sale and that it was in breach of an agreement with the mortgagees according to which a reserve price of Rs. 80,000/- was to be fixed.

The plaintiff, in the box, said that the property was worth Rs. 1,00,000/- and was mortgaged for Rs. 50,000/-. Questioned by his Lordship what objection he had to the appointment of a Receiver, he said that he was a poor man and he would be a loser. He was prepared to pay 6 per cent interest till the suit was decided.

His Lordship appointed Mr. Lang as the Receiver to take charge of the property and to collect the rents and arrears of the same. Costs, costs in the cause.

DISPUTE OVER BUILDING CONTRACT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod).

TURNER HOARE AND CO. *v.* RAVAL AND CO.

This case came before his Lordship this afternoon for consideration of the defendants' counter-claim. The plaintiffs' claim had been dismissed with costs. The defendants counter claimed a sum of Rs. 68,000/- as damages for breach of contract. Out of these Rs. 68, 000/- Rs. 13,000/- were claimed for monies expended in building the foundation of the premises agreed upon and the rest for loss of profits which they would have made if Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co. had carried out the contract. Briefly the terms of the contract were that Messrs. Raval and Co. were to build premises on certain plots leased from the Improvement Trust and Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co. were to rent the same at a monthly rent of Rs. 1,435/- for a period of fifteen years.

Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Davar appeared for Raval and Co.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Jardine appeared for Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co.

Mr. Setalvad on behalf of Messrs. Raval and Co. stated that they should be placed in the same position as if the contract had been properly carried out. On that basis his Lordship had to consider the expenses incurred by the defendants and also the damages they had suffered because of their loss of profits which they would have made had the contract been carried out.

As to the expenses.—the amount actually spent on building came to Rs. 13,000/-. The main items making up this amount was Rs. 4,216 paid to the contractors.

Rs. 500 brokerage to Mr. Narsingham for bringing about the contract; another 2 per cent to Mr. Narsingham; Rs. 2,584 rent paid to the Improvement Trust from 29th January 1913 to 28th January, 1914.

As to the prospective loss it was worked out that it would amount to Rs. 64,000.

His Lordship: This is far too remote for damages on breach of contract. You have not built on the plot. If you had built on the plot and the plaintiff had refused to rent it, then I could understand.

Mr. Setalvad.—But they prevent us from building.

His Lordship.—There you are wrong there was nothing to prevent you from building.

Mr. Setalvad.—We did not want to be at all except for the plaintiffs, under the contract. If by breach of this contract he prevents it from doing so is it not legitimate loss flowing from the breach.

His Lordship.—It is far too remote.

Mr. Setalvad.—If the contract had been fulfilled I would have got a much higher return for my moneys than I would if I had invested my moneys otherwise. Otherwise you knock off any damages for loss of profit on this contract. If you lordship rules that, I won't call further evidence.

His Lordship.—Yes; I don't think you can claim that at all. Anyhow it is quite hypothetical.

Mr. Setalvad.—But all such losses are in a manner hypothetical that is what the profits would have been had the contract been carried out. The law allows it the section says it and the illustrations show it; what the amount may be is another matter but I am entitled to give evidence for loss of contract, to be placed in the same position as if the contract had been carried out.

His Lordship.—Is there any thing else you have to say.

Mr. Setalvad said that they had lost the advantage of a free year allowed by the Trust that is to say the year for which we would have been exempt from paying rent during the time the building was erected.

His Lordship.—Upto June, 1913, then you had two courses open to you. Either to go on with the building or surrender the lease. You have not done that.

Mr. Setalvad.—The loss of the free years is occasioned by the breach.

Mr. Raval was then called and examined and cross-examined with regard to the items making up Rs. 13,000.

Mr. Setalvad.—I have evidence to call on that part of the case which relates to the loss of profits but as your lordship rules that it is too remote I don't call it.

His Lordship made a note of this at counsel's request.

The case was then adjourned to Monday next day to allow Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co. to give evidence to show what the costs of the foundation built by the defendants would be.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs :—Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co.

Attorneys for defendants :—Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Co.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE WALKESHWAR MURDER.

A SADHU ON TRIAL.

(Before Mr. Justice Hayward and a Special Jury).

EMPEROR *v.* GOKUL CHEN.

The accused in this case was committed to the Sessions by Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on the 28th of May, 1914, on the following charge :—That he on or about the 22nd May, 1914, at Bombay did cause the death of one Govindji Madhowji which was caused in consequence of his act which was that he intentionally inflicted bodily injury on the said Govindji Madhavji by striking him on his head with a bar of iron, and thereby committed an offence of murder punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are shortly as follows :—On the Warden Road opposite the bunglow of Sir Vithaldas Thakersey there is a Hindu temple of Hanumanji. In the compound of that temple, a number of Sadhus (asceties) are living. The bunglow of the deceased Govindji is also situate on the Warden Road. On the 30th of April at about 9 o'clock in the morning while the deceased was passing on the road after having done his obeisance to the Hanuman in the temple, the accused suddenly came up close to him and struck a blow on the head of Govindji, with an iron bar of the length of 5 feet. Govindji fell down immediately and the accused gave him another blow on the head. After a period of nearly 21 days of suffering, Govindji died owing to these injuries on the 22nd of May, 1914.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine with Mr. Kolhasker appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. K. A. Bhoywani appeared for the accused.

GARDENER'S EVIDENCE.

After the Advocate General's brief opening of the case for the prosecution the first witness examined for the prosecution was Kanoo Narayen, a gardener in the service of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey.

His evidence was to the effect that on the 30th of April while he was going out to buy beetle leaves he saw the accused standing on the road close to a mango tree which was on his left. He knew the deceased whose bungalow was next door to that of Sir Vithaldas's. He saw the accused suddenly raise an iron bar and strike Govindji on the head. At that time the distance between the deceased and the accused was two feet. Immediately after Govindji fell, another Sadhu named Nanak came forward to catch hold of the accused when both struggled and the accused gave him a blow with a *trishul* (trident), which was stuck on the ground.

In his cross-examination the witness stated that there was some litigation in the High Court about this temple and the *Sadhu*, who was at that time staying there, was removed in consequence of a decree of the High Court. Witness then described the position in which the deceased fell and the position of some of the trees round about the scene of the offence.

At 3-30 p.m., when His Lordship sat after lunch, Mr. Bhajwani made a request to the Court to go and see the scene of the offence, as the accused was unable to understand the plan properly. His Lordship refused to go saying that there was no such practice and there was no special reason to go and see the place

In his re-examination the witness stated that he was sure that the accused struck Govindji. It was not true that Nanak Sarang struck him.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Major Evans was the next witness examined for the Crown. In his examination-in-chief he stated that he was called to see Govindji on 30th April, when he saw him he found him unconscions and with his head bandaged. On examining him he found that there were three wounds on his head. One wound was 4 inches long, behind the right ear and extending to the back.

It was three-quarters of an inch wide. That wound extendsd through the whole length of the scalp. The second wound was behind the left ear, was vertical and only skin-deep. The third wound was small deep and ragged; it was also behind the left ear. It extended right to the bone. Death was due to inflammation inside the scarp, due to the above injuries.

In his cross-examination witness explained at length the exact position of the wounds on the head. He said that such wounds would certainly cause unconciousness. In his re-examination he stated that every care was taken to save his life.

Major Jones, acting Police Surgeon, was the third witness examined on behalf of the Crown. He said that he examined the body of the deceased after his death and it was due to inflammation inside the scalp.

"TAN TAN GOPAL."

Bhutnath, the fourth witness for the Crown, said that he was living in *Jarimari Devi's* temple, which was just opposite to the bungalow of the deceased. He heard a noise as if of something being struck against wood; he came out and actually saw the accused striking the deceased and running away. He along with others caught hold of him and handed him over to the Police. He had gone to fetch the Police. He saw Govindji being removed to his bungalow, and he saw blood over his person; he was unconscious at that time.

In his cross-examination he stated that the accused used to shout out *tan tan Gopal* day and night. These words had no meaning. He remembered that the accused had once ascended a tree and the police was called and they made him come down. When he saw the accused he had already descended from the top of the tree to the ground.

The evidence on behalf of the prosecution was not finished when His Lordship rose for the day.

ORMISTON ROAD TAXI STAND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The taxi-cab stand in Ormiston Road is moved further down and there is a board put up saying that not more than six Taxis are to be kept there. But, it one took a round late in the evening one would find as many as nine Taxis in the middle of the road, and from two to three on each side of the road close to the footpaths. Just fancy this state of things happening in front of the Police Station where the Inspectors have their quarters.

It appears that these Taxiwallas have made the street their garage and in the fair weather, the driver are seen sleeping in the cars in all sorts of unmannerly ways to the great disgust and annoyance of Memsahebs standing at the windows of houses on both sides of the road.

Will not our energetic and obliging Commissioner of Police move the stand a few yards further down the Ormiston Street in front of the Metal Depot of the Municipality and thus restore the peace and quiet of.

ORMISTON ROAD.

ANOTHER "ROAD UP" COMPLAINT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is now nearly a month since a portion of Colaba Cause Way in front of Ormiston Road was opened up for remetalling, and the way in which things are proceeding, there is no saying when the road will be ready for traffic. In the meantime all traffic from and to Ormiston Road has to pass behind the Taxis, which stand in the middle of the road, and the open space between the last Taxi and the opened-up road is so narrow that it is dangerous for carriages and motors to round off the corner and particularly when a Tram car suddenly comes in view. It is positively ssandalous to allow such a state of things to continue.

What are the representatives of the Fort Ward doing?—Yours etc.

DISGUSTED.

Bombay, 20th July, 1914.

WEATHER REPORT.

S.S. Moldavia :—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Moldavia, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Sydney, during her voyage experienced, moderate monsoon generally strong off Goa.

S.S. Rangoon Maru :—The Japan Line steamer, Rangoon Maru which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, during her voyage experienced rainy and rough weather.

S.S. Barpeta :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barpeta, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, during her voyage experienced heavy monsoon sea and swell.

S.S. Himalaya :—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Himalaya, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai, during her voyage experienced strong monsoon and heavy rain squalls.

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Money returned if not cured.

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D. Specific Co.,

FORT, MEDOWS STREET.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.
oration. 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY.
Garden Party at Dungarsi Road, Walkeshwar, by Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Consul for Persia, in honour of the Coronation of the Shah of Persia, at Mr. M. H. Dehdashti's bungalow, 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.
Executive Committee Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Corporation Hall 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY.
Tenders for Bombay Municipal Loan of Forty-one Lakhs of Rupees received at the Municipal Office till 12-40 p.m.
Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Company (in Liquidation) General Meeting, 12 Hummum Street, 4 p.m.
Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.
Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-39 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinetograph Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph. Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut. Col. P. R. Cadell, Commanding.
July 21.

528. Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as followes.
Wednesday, 22nd Inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Thursday, 23rd Inst.—"A" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday, 24th and Saturday, 25th Inst.—"H" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday, 26th Inst.—"G" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

529. Leave No. 4558 Corpl B. Gordon, "A" Coy. is granted leave of absence from 30th July to 29th September 1914.
(Signed) O. T. MacR. Leckie, Captain, Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind premission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.
March ..... "Old Comrades" ..... Teike
Three Dances ... "Nell Gwyn (I) (II) (III)" German.
Valse "The Fairest in the Land" ...Ancliffe
Intermezzo ..... "Silver Lamps" ...Witcomb.
Melodies from the Revenue ....."Hullo Tango" Hirsch.
One Step "Allaboard for Dixie Land" Cobb.

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd S. S. "Marienbad" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning:—
Major and Mrs. Arbuthnot, Dr. H. Abel, Mr. S. M. Ameen, Mr. J. M. Alam, Mr. Mahomed Ali, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Bilimoria, Mr. P. L. Bhargava, Mr. Bhagah, Mr. Bodaline, Mr. S. C. Bose, Mr. and Mrs. Braidwood, Capt. E J. B. Bridges, Mr. C. N. Brownell, Mr. and Mrs. Christ, Mr. B. B. Chadha, Mr. A. K. Chanda, Mr. J. H. Crawford, Lt. Col. O. B. Daunt, Mr. B. V. Desai, Mr. F. Donner, Mr. C. Dudley, Revd. W. A. Dulles, De. and Mrs. J. Eruchshah, Mr. C. R. Engel, Lt. R. S. Fox, Mr. J. Franklin, Mr. A. P. Gennatos, Mr. D. A. Ghaswalla, Mrs. F. Gregory, Mr. D. N Gupta, Mr. S. C. Gupta, Mr. A. Haq, Mr. S. M. A Hasan, Mr. S. M. J. Hasan, Mr. K. M. A. Hasan Capt. C. M. Hawes, Mrs. K. Henderson, Col. W. C.S. Hennecker, Capt. G. B. Hunt, Mr. R. S. Hunt, Capt. E. C. Irwiln, Mr. Ismail Bay, Mr. C. V. Heron Mr. and Mrs. Kalogitos, Mrs. Khosla, Mr. S. M. Kirteen, Mr. S. K. Kothre, Mr. C. S. Lathoury, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. M. D. Mangakis, Mr. T. A. Manse, and family, Mr. L. N. Mehta, Mr. J. Marib Capt. T. Mitchell, Revd. P. J. Moloney, Miss M. T. Meyer, Mr. G. S. Mongia, Mr. F. R. Patel, Dr. R. V. Patel, Lt. Col. H. O. Parr, Mr. J. D. Penny, Mr. S. Prakasa, Col. J. L. Rose, Mr. S. Z. Razvi, Mr. S. A. Razaak, Mr. P. Read, Mr. Rosamis, Mr. A. Sayeed, Dr. B. N. Seal, Mr. M. M. Shirazee, Mr. L. Singh, Mr. R. Sham Rao, Mr. B. R. Swamy Rao, Mr. B. R. Saberwal, Mr. J. A. Samuel, Mr. Smith, Mr. Srivastava, Mr. A.W. Stow, Mr. C. L. Sudh, Mr. K. L. Sudh, Mr. B. N Thompson, Mrs. Thorpe, Mr. C. F. Tomazes. Mr. P. Threde, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, and Children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Watson, Lt. E. P Watts, Mrs. B. and Infant Voss, Col. Arthur A. Young.

THE KARNATAK CLUB.

The fourth meeting of this session of the Karnatak Club Debating Union was held as usual on Sunday last under the presidency of Mr. Vyasrao Rodda, Mr. Ankalekar opened a discourse on the binding force of the ancient scriptures. After some more interesting speeches were made, Mr. S. S. Setlur threw out some sound and valuable suggestions for the young men present.

The subject for next week's meeting will be "Renaissance."

LATE SHETH MANIKCHAND HIRACHAND.

A public meeting of the Jains of Bombay was held in the Hirabaug on Sunday to mourn the death of Sheth Manikchand Hirachand, when Sheth Hukumchandji of Indore presided. A resolution deeply regretting his death was passed and the President was authorised to send a message of deep sympathy to the bereaved family. A memorial fund was opened and Rs. 3,800 was subscribed on the spot.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Association will hereafter be held on Tuesdays at 6 p.m. at the Bombay Improvement Trust Office. At the meeting to be held this evening a discussion will take place on Prof. Muller's lecture on the possibility of forming credit unions in Bombay for financing housing societies.

CORONATION OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

At a meeting on Sunday of the members of the Anjumane-Zia-ul-Islam, the following resolution was passed:—

"That the Anjumane-Zia-ul-Islam in the name of the Mussulmans of Bombay beg to testly their unbounded joy and gratification on the anniversary of the Coronation of his Majesty the Shah-in-Shah, the first constitutional Monarch of Persia, and that the Anjumane beg respectfully to submit through you their expressions of hearty congratulations and good wishes to his Imperial Majesty and the Anjumane do most sincerely, earnestly and devoutly pray that his Imperian Majesty may ever live long for the regeneration of Persia and her people."

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Committee formed by the Social Service League, Bombay, to check the habit of gambling followed by some sections of the Hindu community during Janmashthami holidays, was held on Saturday under the presidentship of Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya.

It was resolved to publish cartoons and leaflets in prose and poetry showing the evils of gambling and it was also resolved to hold public meetings at Maharaj's Haveli, the Mulji Jaitha Market, Madhav Baug, Mandvi and Fort.

It was also resolved to hold a ladies meeting with the help of a specially formed ladies' committee. Lastly it was decided to appeal to the public for their co-operation in the work to be carried out.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Three attacks and three deaths from plague and, four attacks and two deaths from cholera, were recorded in Bombay City, during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday, the three plague attacks being reported from Middle and Lower Colaba, Dhobi Talao, and Worli. The total mortality from all causes was 75, as compared with 77 of the corresponding day of 1913, and 113 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Saturday was 1,473, out of which 8 were found to be plague-infected. B Ward contributed 4 of these latter, C Ward 3, and E Ward 1, while the A, D, F and G Wards did not contribute any.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

A WIN ON THE POST.

G. I. P. BEAT HORNETS 1—0

Yesterday the G. I. P. Athletic beat the Hornets by one goal to nil. A short shower of rain fell just before the teams took the field, but it came down in sheets and the few minutes of its life was sufficient to spoil good football. Chances were missed in plenty, both charges being within an ace of collapsing time and again, but both goalkeepers preserved their record, till the last few minutes of play, when for some reason hard to understand practically the whole Hornets team was baulked by the touch line to a throw-in. Jackson secured, and before the Hornets had time to realise what was happening, the ball was slung across the goal month, and Ridley dashing into it headed smartly into the net, thus, probably, sealing the fate of the Hornets to the unwelcome wooden spoon.

The teams were evenly matched, the exchanges in the first half leaning on the railway side, but the second period saw the Hornets have the better of the argument. Chances of scoring were many. Navin was beaten on one occasion but the ball struck the bar and bounced almost at right angles across the goal mouth and Hayward came dashing into it. Navin with delightful presence of mind smartly, tipped the ball over the inside-right's head and cleared. Dawson, too, had his score of good fortune. Once he slipped and fell in front of his charge in attempting to clear a bouncing shot, which rebounded from his hands, just as T. James and Strelly came rushing into it. But the ball refused to cross his prostrate form.

Borease was a notable absentee for the winners, and Bradbury and Windsor didnt take the field for the Hornets. The railwaymen with Armstrong leading the attack gave a better account of themselves in their opponents territory than on their previous appearence. Armstrong was in a roving mood and although he did not do badly he would be well advised to keep his place. The defence was in good form, but the forwards were good only in flashes. Hayward spoilt some openings by lying offside and Ridley would do well to rid himself of a few antics. That trick of jumping in the air and throwing both feet forward before tricking is dangerous, and referees would do well to look at it in that light. He shoots with the confidence of a Boot or a Stoncham would that he had their ability!

The Hornet backs and goalkeeper played an excellent game but the halves were much too slow, and hugged their defence with a fondness worthy of a different sphere. Reaching the ball before an opponent was half the battle from the point of view of the half. The forwards did well at times, but at others were hopelessly at sea. McDermott is inclined to be selfish, and has fallen off his game considerably. T. James at centre-forward must again be written down as a failure.

Several five charges went unnoticed.

The following were the teams:—

G. I. P. Athletic:—Dawson, goal; Eagle and Peel, backs; Williams, Shenkling and Muir, halves; Jackson Hayward Armstrong Ridley and Macdonald, forwards

Hoonets:—Navin, goal; Downes and W. James, backs; Smith, Ashton and Finnigan, halves; H. James, McDonmott, T. James, Strelly and Morris, forwards.

Referee: Cpl. McGarry.

SECOND DIVISION.

G. I. P. INSTITUTE (1) BEAT TELEGRAPHS (0).

On the Marine Lines, the Telegraphs, who were playing with nine men, were beaten by the G. I. P. Institute by a goal to nil. Mr. Harwood supervised the game.

CUNHA —— —— —— July 20 14.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 18th July, 1914, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

JAFFER JOOSUB SENTENCED.

SEVEN YEARS' TRANSPORTATION.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF GUILTY.

After a trial lasting for twelve days, Jaffer Jusoob was yesterday sentenced to seven years' transportation.

The hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D., charged Jaffer Jusoob, lately manager of the Credit Bank (now in liquidation) with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 48,588-5-3 between 10th December, 1912 and 10th June 1913 and in respect of a further sum of Rs. 16,000 on 1st September 1913 came to an end yesterday at the thirteenth sitting of the third criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court presided over by Mr. Justice Hayward. His Lordship was assisted by the following special jurors in the trial:—Mr. G. E. D. Langley (foreman); Mr. Ernest Wm. Dawson; Mr. A. C. Wilkinson; Mr. Sorab Framji Bharucha; Mr. E. H. Falloon; Mr. Sorab N. Pochkhanawalla; Mr. Pirojshah B. R. Mody; Mr. A. J. Meyer and Mr. Stanley Hall.

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, acting Advocate-General, and Mr. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by the Hon. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; the accused was defended by Mr. K. Mc Kemp and Mr. Rustam J. Modi, (instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Hiralal and Mehta, Solicitors).

The Court room and the gallery were crowded to their utmost capacity, a few ladies also being in attendance. Immediately the foreman announced that they had found the accused unanimously guilty silence prevailed in Court and after rejecting Mr. Kemp's application to reserve sentence, His Lordship sentenced Jaffer to seven years' transportation.

The crowd dispersed immediately after sentence was pronounced and the crowd collected outside the Court house to catch a glimpse of the prisoner and the police had an uphill task in managing the eager crowd. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, with his two deputies Messrs. Griffiths and Harker, was also preesnt.

On the hearing being resumed, His Lordship continued his charge to the jury. At first he reminded the jurors of what he had told them on Saturday, and then proceeded to deal with the various accounts put in evidence in detail. He particularly referred to the accounts of Hassan Brothers in the Credit and Chartered Banks, and he left it to the jury to decide whether the circumstances relating to the accounts pointed to their being really of Jaffer or of Hassan Brothers.

His Lordship then went to the second charge, and said that they had heard the evidence of Mr Kazi Kabiruddin, who told them that he had advanced the monies to Jaffer some years before, and that he had been pressing him for repayment. That his statement was true was corroborated by the entries of interest paid to him on the loan appearing in Jaffer's own private account. The defence regarding the payment of Rs. 16,000 was that this was originally a joint debt of the firm which had descended to him and Noor Mahomed jointly when a partition was arrived at, that he had already paid up his half-share, and that this payment referred to the half share of the debt due by Noor Mahomed. With regard to that it was not explained why, when Noor Mahomed had an account in the Bank, it was not paid through that account. It had been suggested that Noor Mahomed and Hassan Brothers were partners. If so, why was the debt not paid out of the partnership accounts? And why should there not be corresponding entries in Hassan Brothers' account?

As to its being a payment by Noor Mahomed, no evidence had been produced. They had the statement of Noor Mahomed, he was not called as a witness, and the allegation rested on a bare statement of Jaffer.

After going through the syndicate accounts, his Lordship said that briefly the result of all these transactions appeared to have been that when the financial panic commenced there was a run on the bank and it was closed on the 2nd October. An inquiry was then started, and a prosecution was sanctioned by this Court.

In conclusion, his Lordship dealt with the defence in general. He said that Jaffer's case was that the Board and the sub-committees were responsible, that he was inexperienced and a victim of the enimity of Hassan Brothers, that he relied on the accountant Aranaha and on the auditors, Mistry and Fergusson. That was his explanation as to how this matter stood and it was for the jury to decide whether the Board and the sub-committees were inexperienced or whether Jaffer was inexperienced. So far as His Lordship could ascertain the defence consisted merely of allegations unsupported by evidence. The defence was not bound to call evidence, but when they made allegations, unless these were supported by evidence already recorded, or evidence called subsequently, they would hardly expect them to believe those allegations. Now the whole matter was before them. Did they believe that the directors and the sub-committee were inexperienced, or was Jaffer, the manager, inexperienced? Did they believe that Hassan Brothers, those youths, had no property and were mere tools of Jaffer, or did they believe that they were substantial persons with extensive properties well backed by substantial people like Noor Mahomed and wealthier relatives like Dost Mahomed Pir Mahomed? Did they believe that Hassan Brothers' accounts were accounts of Jaffer or accounts of a number of substantial merchants? Did they believe that the amount contained in the first charge was spent by Hassan Brothers for Jaffer's speculations, or for Hassan Brothers themselves honestly believed to be substantial merchants and backed by substantial merchants? Did they believe, with regard to the second charge, that the amount of Rs. 16,000 was paid to Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin as Jaffer's debt, or merely paid by Hassan Brothers as the alleged debt of Noor Mahomed? If they believed Jaffer as an inexperienced and innocent party acting bona-fide and believing Hassan Brothers to be substantial persons as had been represented it would be their duty to return a verdict of not guilty; but if they believed that Jaffer knew that Hassan Brothers were men of straw, or if they believed that he acted entirely for himself through Hassan Brothers, they would have to find him guilty of the offences he was charged with.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict, it being 12-55 p.m. and they returned after twenty-five minutes. In answer to Mr. Campbell Clerk, of the Crown, the foreman said that they unanimously found the accused "guilty" on both the charges.

THE SENTENCE.

His Lordship then addressing the accused said:—Jaffer Jusoob, you have been found guilty by a unanimous verdict of the jury of the two charges of criminal breach of trust, one in respect of sums of Rs. 48,000 and the other in respect of a sum of Rs. 16,000 committed by you while you were manager of the Credit Bank. It is difficult to conceive of a more serious breach of trust than that committed by you. The sentence upon you is—

Mr. Kemp (intervening) asked his Lordship to defer sentence till the other case was heard.

His Lordship—Is that usual?

Mr. Kemp—I do not know but I would, therefore, ask your Lordship, to consider whether passing of sentence now would not prejudice the accused in the other case.

Mr. Jardine,—It is unusal. I cannot see what connection there is between the two cases.

Mr. Kemp,—Then in the other case, the accused would not appear as an under-trial prisoner if sentence is passed.

Mr. Jardine,—The fact will remain that he has been convicted.

His Lordship,—I do not see it can make any difference whether he appears in one dress or another. He has been convicted. I am afraid I cannot postpone the sentence.

His Lordship then continued addressing the accused. He said: You are, therefore, sentenced in respect of each charge to transportation for seven years. But in view of the severity of this sentence upon a man who has enjoyed your position, it is further ordered that the two sentences be concurrent."

His Lordship then exempted the jurors who tried this case from further service for three years.

HISTORY OF THE BANK.

THE CAUSES OF FAILURE.

The Credit Bank of India was registered in December, 1909, and it commenced business in April, 1910. On the 16th June, 1910, Jaffer Jusoob was appointed manager, and he held that office until the failure of the Bank, which event occurred on the 3rd October, 1913. The immediate course of the suspension of the Bank was the inability of the management to raise further loans on the assets of the Bank or the securities of its constituents necessary to meet the daily pressing calls upon, it, which commenced shortly after the Peoples' Bank failure. A petition was presented to Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar, the then Chamber Judge, on the same day, on behalf of one Mr. D. A. Cama and the day following, on his application, Mr. R. D. Sethna was appointed Provisional Liquidator. While this application was being heard in the High Court, the directors of the Credit Bank held a meeting of which the following official account was issued to the press:—

"The manager reported that on account of the failures of various Indian Banks there was an uprecedented rush at the Head Office and Branches and in spite of strenuous efforts to meet the demands on the 2nd instant, the rush did not diminish and it became necessary to suspend payment on the 3rd instant.

"The manager further reported that the position of the Bank was such that if facts and figures were ascertained and views of the depositors and shareholders were obtained it might be possible to renew the working of the Bank with advantage.

"Resolved:—That under the circumstances the manager be given two day's time to submit his report to the Board and that in the meanwhile the meeting of the Board be adjourned till Monday, the 6th October.'

'That the attention of the Board having been drawn the Board notes with surprise the erroneous reports that have appeared in some papers with respect to speculation in shares. The Board was in a position to assert that no speculation was carried on by it or either under its sanction or with its knowledge and that it had no concern whatsoever with it.'"

The directors held a meeting on the 6th October, and again on the day following, but they resolved to consent to a winding-up order and assist the Court in making the fullest investigation of the Bank's affairs. On the 15th October, Mr. Sethna, the Provisional Liquidator, filed an affidavit before the Chamber Judge applying for permission to employ Messrs. Fergusson and Company for the purpose of investigating several transactions of the Bank and preparing a statement which would, at a glance, show the real position of the various affairs of the Bank. In his affidavit, Mr. Sethna made very grave allegations against Jaffer Jusoob and the first indication the public had, though indirectly, from Jaffer that he had speculated in shares and Government Paper with the Bank's money was when Mr. Sethna in his affidavit stated that Jaffer had told him that he had speculated on behalf of some syndicates. In that affidavit, Mr. Sethna alleged that Jaffer had granted very large loans to his brothers, relatives and friends, all of whom were unsubstantial parties. He further alleged that a very large number of shares of the Bank were held by Jaffer's brothers, friends and relations, and that he had lent large sums of money on the security of those shares. The Chamber Judge made the order appointing the auditors, who submitted their report on Saturday, 1st November. In that report the auditors pointed out that loans at call had been given by the manager and sanctioned by the directors without careful consideration or anything else that one would expect of the officials of a Bank, the telegraphic address of which was "Cautious." The report, as well as the winding-up petition, were heard by Mr. Justice Davar, who made wide and sweeping strictures on the Bank and everyone and everything connected with it. He remarked that if half the allegations contained in the auditors' report were correct, it appeared to him that this Company was floated with the object of swindling the public from its very inception. The same day, Mr. Sethna, who was appointed Official Liquidator, obtained an order for the examination of several witnesses under section 162 of the Indian Companies' Act. In pursuance of this order, witnesses were examined from Friday, 7th November until the 14th December. These included the late Mr. Choonial Saraiya, Jaffer Jusoob, N. R. Mistry, Kaji Kabiruddin, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and several others. On the completion of that inquiry, Mr. Justice Davar sent all the papers to the Public Prosecutor to take such action as he deemed proper.

In the meantime Mr. R. D. Sethna presented a complaint against Jaffer Jusoob and N. R. Mistry, the auditor of the Bank, for preparing a false balance-sheet, to Mr. A. H. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who forwarded it to the police for investigation and report. On the 18th December, Mr. Sethna made a complaint to the Commissioner of Police against Jaffer Jusoob charging him with criminal breach of trust of the Bank's money. A warrant was issued against Jaffer and Superintendent Sullivan arrested him the same day at the office of his solicitors in Medows street. At the request of his attorneys he was placed the same evening before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and remanded to jail, bail being refused and the police declining to take a remand with the accused in their custody. Repeated applications were then made on his behalf for bail both to Mr. Aston and the Appeal Court and the Chamber Judge at the High Court, but they were consistently refused.

While the case of criminal breach of trust was being opened before the Magistrate the police made their report on Mr. Sethna's complaint about the balance-sheet of the Bank, and Mr. Aston issued process against Jaffer, Mistry and the Bank's accountant Aranaha. The last named was, however, discharged by Mr. Aston on the day of the first hearing of that case, on the application of the Public Prosecutor, and after a protracted enquiry both the cases were committed for trial at the April sessions of the High Court. On the 25th March, however, an application was made on behalf of both Jaffer and Mistry to Mr. Justice Batchelor, who was to preside at the April sessions, to traverse the two cases to the June sessions to enable them to prepare their defence. The application was opposed on behalf of the Crown on the ground that Jaffer had known all about the case against him ever since his examination before Mr. Justice Davar, and that Mistry had had ample time to prepare his defence since his release on bail by order of the High Court in January last. Their applications were, however, granted, the Judge observing that there was an honest desire on the part of the accused to prepare their defence and that the preparation would require much longer time as the cases were long and complicated.

It was in accordance with this order that Jaffer was tried at the present sessions. The hearing of his case has occupied eleven full days and half a day on Saturday. It is after such a long and protacted trial and after spending full seven months and two days in the under-trial prisoners' jail that Jaffer, on a unanimous verdict of guility, is transported for seven years.

It must also be mentioned that in the history of bank failures, this is the only case in which a man charged with defalcations such as this case has exposed has been transported within a period of eight months after its winding up. This is a record made by the Bombay Police, for which they deserve to be congratulated, it being remembered that the period would have been much shorter had the trial not been postponed on the application of the accused parties.

BITTEN BY A DRUNKEN MAN.

Sub-Inspector Nayampalli yesterday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, charged one Azid Dost Mahomed with causing disfigurement to the face of Mohamed Mia Baba, a boiler-maker, by biting a portion of his upper lip.

The complainant stated that the accused was drunk, and getting hold of him, on Sunday evening at Grant Road, placed one leg between the complainant's two, tripped him up, and while on the ground, bit his lip. A witness, however, stated that both complainant and accused were drink, and fighting.

His Worship asked the prosecuting Inspector if he knew the cause of the quarrel.

Sub-Inspector Nayampalli: The accused stated to me in the police station that the complainant had bitten his nose some time back.

The charge was framed and the accused asked: "Guilty or not guilty?"

The accused, who had stated previously that he was drunk and didn't know what he did, replied: I don't know, I might have done it.

The Magistrate: You must plead guilty or not guilty; if you don't know you may plead "not guilty."

The Accused: Guilty, but I was drunk at the time.

His Woship sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Benjamin De Souza, manager of a liquor shop, at Cavel has reported to the police that 187 bottles of liquor of the collective value of Rs. 316 were stolen by somebody breaking into his shop on Saturday night.

Pherozeshah Bapuji Dubash, residing in the Fort, went to the Coronation Theatre on Saturday night. He went out at the first interval for refreshments, and a little later found that his watch and chain, worth Rs. 150, had been stolen from his pocket.

BANGALORE RACES.

THIRD DAY.

CHERRYWOOD WINS THE CUP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 20.

The third day's racing was well attended though the weather was rather damp after passing showers. Fields ruled larger than usual and betting people had a fair time of it.

LAL BAGH PLATE.—5 Furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s MADRINA, 9-10, Kaikooshroo 1
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's UTE, 9-12, Southall 2
Mr. Rossco's ROCCOCO, 8-7, Ferguson ... 3
Also Ran:—Cast Iron 7-7, Chestnut Park 6-12.

Betting:—Evens Madrina, 1½ to 1 against Ute, fours Rococo, tens the others.
Won by half a length—two lengths.
Time:—1min. 4 3/5 secs.

CUBBON PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

Maharajah of Mysore's KISMET II, 9-5, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. D'Arcy Lindsay's WINNIE R., 8-7, Melsom 2
Mr. J. Watson's MAC, 7-7, Southall ... 3
Also Ran:—Premoa 8-10, Betty 8-0.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Premoa, 2 to 1 against Winnie R., 6 to 1 Mac, tens Kismet, twenties Betty.
Won by a length—two lengths.
Time:—1 min. 21 4/5 secs.

GRANT PLATE.—7½ Furlongs.

Capt. A. Campbell Ross's D. S. O., 7-0, Melsom 1
Col. Aubrey Jones's R. G., 8-9, Kaikooshroo 2
Mr. Lakshmikantaraj Ur's CROWBAR, 8-10, Southall 3
Also Ran:—Ismailia 9-2, Cowslip 8-5, Seeta 8-0, Coeur De Lion 6-12.

Betting:—Evens R. G., 2 to 1 against Coeur De Lion, sixes Ismailia, Cowslip and Seeta, eights D. S. O. and Crowbar.
Won by one and a half lengths—two lengths.
Time:—1 min. 40 3/5 secs.

BANGALORE CUP.—1¼ Miles.

Mr. Kelso's CHERRYWOOD, 9-9, Pratt 1
Mr. D. B. Captain's SUGAR LOAF, 9-0, W. Southall 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s CRITON, 9-12, Kaikooshroo 3
Also Ran:—Five Crown 8-3, Mil 8-1, Vavasor 7-13, Whim 7-7, Little Speed 7-7, Aubrey 7-5.

Betting:—Evens Sugar Loaf, 3 to 1 against Criton, fours Cherrywood, Vavasor, Little Speed, sixes Five Crown, Mil Whim, 12 to 1 Aubrey.
Won by one and a half lengths—half length.
Time:—2 min. 12 secs.

MAIDEN PLATE.—7 Furlongs.

Mr. A. Sattar's STABLE BOY, 9-3, Ferguson 1
Mr. Ramshaw's PANTOMIME II, 9-2, Southall 2
Mr. Kelso's LORD ROBERTS, 9-3, Kaikooshroo 3
Also Ran:—Highwood 9-3.

Betting:—Evens Stable Boy, 1½ to 1 against Pantomime II, threes Lord Roberts, tens the rest.
Won by one and a half lengths—three lengths.
Time:—1 min. 34 1/5 secs.

ALL HORSE HANDICAP.—5 Furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s ROSCOMAIN, 10-2, Kaikooshroo 1
Mr. F. M. Garda's MEDDLING, 9-10, Southall 2
Mr. Fortnum Lang's AIRMAN, 8-9, Crowden 3
Also Ran:—Bambra 7-2.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Roscomain, 2 to 1 against Meddling, 3 to 1 Airman, 10 to 1 Bambra.
Won by one and a half lengths—half length.
Time:—1 min. 4 2/5 lengths.

ADVENTUROUS CHAFFEUR.

MANY ACCIDENTS IN SUNDAY MORNING DRIVE.

Early on Sunday morning Mr. G. S. Henry drove a motor to the Victoria Terminus, and, it is alleged told his driver not to take the car away. Varman Vishnu, the driver, who, on the other hand, states that he was taking the car to the garage, drove it along Girgaum Road, and had a most adventurous drive. First, he knocked down a man named Bhairaosing Gurudirsing, and he did not pull up, but, keeping the same speed had hardly progressed fifteen paces further, when he bowled over a Hindu named Sakharam Jiva, who, basket on head, was walking ahead of the car. Fifty paces away a policeman noted the number of the car, which was still proceeding at a rapid speed; and at the junction of Kande Wadi on Girgaum Road, be dashed into a tramcar.

The injured men were removed to the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital, and yesterday, Sub-Inspector Sabaji placed the chaffeur before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of rash and negligent driving, thereby endangering human life.

As one of the victims of the accident is suffering from concussion of the brain, the police officer asked for a remand, which was granted, the accused being released on bail of Rs. 200, and a surety for a similar sum.

A largely attended meeting of the past and present students of Sheth Hirachand Gumanji Jain Boarding School was held in the hall of the institution Bombay to express sorrow at the sad death of the late Mr. Sheth Manekchand. Mr. N. K. Modi, L.M. & S., was in the chair and it was decided to send a letter of condolence to the family of Sheth Saheb, and to raise a memorial fund to perpetuate his memory by a statue in the premises of the Boarding School.

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A trade advertiser writes:—
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday July 21, 1914.

INDIA: A CONTRAST IN VIEWS.

There was a time when Miss Cornelia Sorabji used to write fairly readable stories of Indian life,—especially child-life,—which, although superficial and betraying a pronounced foreign perspective were in the main not without force or sympathy. But a marked change has apparently taken place since that time, if one is to judge of Miss Sorabji's literary craftmanship or political opinions by her contribution in the July "Nineteenth Century." This, which is entitled, "A Hindu Guru's Views of the Political Situation in India," is in the form of a dialogue (a stale literary trick in these days, however effective it might have been in the time of Landor!) between a Hindu guru and Miss Sorabji herself, presumably in Calcutta, on the political situation in this country. We suspect the dialogue of being a purely "imaginary conversation," and though the voice is that of the "Bawaji Truth-Named Singh," the sentiments are all Miss Cornelia Sorabji's own. We are not greatly concerned, of course, with the form of the contribution, but with the opinions expressed therein. The views and suggestions of the Hindu priest, who is obviously Miss Sorabji's mouthpiece, as is apparent from his declared "sainthood" and his name "The Truth-Named," are, in our opinion, nothing less than a direct incitement to racial hatred, and, as such, probably places the article within the four corners of the press law, many a vernacular newspaper having been warned or prosecuted for less inflammatory writing. In the present case, moreover, the writer conveys to her readers totally false impressions, as for instance, the implications contained in the following passage, which is put into the mouth of a Bengali student:—

Always and always we have heard *touch the women of the English, and you touch that which is held sacred,—you will suffer.* Three months ago one of our brave liberators killed two women of the English. (I tell you, Guruji, with bombs, a fearful death.) What has happened? Nothing: trials, appeals.....*They are afraid.*

Can any one doubt what sort of effect the passage above is likely to have on the unsophisticated reader? Can the reader be blamed if he receives the distinct impression that the Indian anarchist has made the murder of Englishwomen a prominent part of his propaganda, the allusion to the unintentional death of Mrs. Kennedy and Miss Kennedy at Mozufferpore effectively aiding to strengthen that impression? The British reader is certainly not likely to investigate the circumstances under which the two ladies met their death, and probably does not know or remember that the assassin by whose hand these unfortunate ladies died was duly hanged. The whole passage, as well as the rest of the article, is a grotesque misrepresentation of the situation in India to-day.

Miss Sorabji, not content with painting the situation,—through her conduit-pipe the guru,—in colours lurid and thick as to be almost grotesque, proceeds to suggest that the English of the present day are totally unlike those of the time of "John Nikensen," who would have acted towards the Indians in a totally different manner. This is a libel on the chivalrous Nicholson, for the guru cryptically says: "There would have been legs and arms lying about, and villages burnt. That, Miss Sahibji, is the language understood in the country." What a blood-thirsty guru, to be sure! Then he proposes the formidable remedy of letting loose the Gordon Highlanders on the people of Calcutta for the crime of a few miscreants!

If I were the big Lord Sahib I would let the *Sojer Log* at the Fort who wear the Nautch girls' skirts and make songs out of a skin water-bag—(he meant the Gordon Highlanders)—I would let them settle the question: what matter how you punish the soldiers afterwards.....

We confess to a tired feeling when we have to read such sorry stuff as this, and are astonished at the "Nineteenth Century" having printed Miss Sorabji's jejune effusion as a serious contribution on Indian politics. From a literary standpoint, Miss Sorabji's essay in melodrama is reminiscent of a schoolboy's maiden effort at "fine" writing; and in regard to its political value, it is impossible to discover any, and it is to be hoped the British public will henceforth refuse to accept enlightenment on Indian politics from Miss Sorabji, who would, in our opinion, be more useful and on more familiar ground if she confined herself strictly to her official duties under the Bengal Government.

It is a relief to turn from Miss Sorabji's contribution to another on the same subject, in the "Asiatic Review" for July, by Sir Henry Cotton. Sir Henry briefly traces the history of the political situation in India, which was "critical in the extreme" till Lord Morley came to the India Office. The change of policy then inaugurated has led to eminently satisfactory results, although we cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that the present position of affairs still affords sufficient cause for anxiety. Sir Henry pays a high tribute to the "triumphant success of Lord Hardinge's administration," and declares that the name of the present Viceroy will endure with those of Ripon, Canning, and of Bentinck. He also points out that Indians to-day are fortunate in their Provincial Governors, referring, among others, to Lord Willingdon as having "already succeeded in more than fulfilling the expectations of his many friends." The character and sympathy of the Provincial Governors is, of course, a most important factor in the steady and orderly advancement of the people. Sir Henry cordially endorses this, but he declares with emphasis that the principal obstacle to the peaceful development of Indian political progress is the existence of the present constitution of the Indian Civil Service, which is inherently inapplicable to its present environment of popular representation and a growing sense of nationality. We have expressed the same view on more than one occasion, and every day it becomes more and more clear that the Indian Civil Service as at present constituted is an anachronism in the conditions that prevail to-day, being obviously inconsistent with any scheme for the ultimate realisation of self-government. Sir Henry has no hope of the Service's capacity to adjust itself to the new conditions, as is evidenced by the line it took in its representations to the Royal Commission. These representations were, in his opinion, "the most pitiful reading it is possible to imagine, being on the one hand a mass of evidence belittling Indian claims and aspirations, and on the other a mere scramble for higher emoluments and allowances and improved conditions of pension. A lamentable exhibition indeed, and provocative in the last degree of the smouldering antagonism we ought to be straining every nerve to allay." The Indian Civil Service, then according to one who was for a long time one of its most distinguished representatives, is the main obstacle to the political advancement of Indians,—a fact which needs to be more widely recognised by the people than it appears to be, if the struggle of Indian political reformers with this formidable force, determined to hold by its old traditions and the memories of a moribund prestige, if not to prove a wholly unequal one.

Notes of the Day.

The Crisis.

Although we are told the Ulster issue has now been narrowed down to a struggle for the possession of Fermanagh and Tyrone, we are not sure that the situation appears quite so hopeful as one was led to expect from the previous telegrams. In the first place the issue left may be a narrow one, but it is certain that both sides will fight hard for their minorities in the disputed areas, and, indeed, this may be an insuperable difficulty at the eleventh hour. In the second place, the summoning of a conference of party leaders by the King may indicate a desperate last resort to secure an agreement. There has been no difficulty, apparently, in carrying on discussions between the four parties, and a conference could, in all probability, have been brought about, without the King's intervention, if the end had been in sight. But it looks, we fear, as though a deadlock had been reached at the last moment and his Majesty has adopted this last resort in the hope that the great weight of his personal intervention, and a conference held by his authority and at his direct instance, may lead to a modification of attitude, on one side or the other, or both. However, ere these lines are in print, Mr. Asquith may have cleared up the mystery of all this.

Cotton Mill Management.

Writing in "Cassier's Engineering Monthly" for July, which has just reached us, Mr. Herbert Fenton draws attention to important developments in the weaving and spinning industries,—improvements in prime movers, machinery and processes, in safety appliances and hygienic conditions, and in factory structures themselves. Mr. Fenton's article, which is illustrated with several photographs, will prove of much interest to those engaged in the cotton mill industry. The writer points out that, as increased speed and output means added risk in the operations, greater care is requisite to secure safe-working by means of protective appliances. Mr. Fenton describes several of the latest inventions fully.

Coronation of the Shah of Persia.

The ceremony of crowning the boy-king of Persia under the title of "Ahmed Shah, King of Kings" takes place to-day in Teheran. He has reached the age of 15, which according to Mahomedan law, is the age of majority, and his personal rule commences from to-day, the regency of Nasir-ul-Mulk coming to an end. Perhaps no Shah has in recent times ascended the Peacock throne of Persia in more disheartening circumstances than those under which young Ahmed Shah will be crowned King to-day. They are such as would damp the spirits of older and more experienced sovereigns than him. In spite of the natural buoyancy of youth Ahmed Shah must know that it is no crown of roses that is to be put on his head, and that it is quite probable that he may be called upon to lead his people in a desperate struggle for their very existence as a nation. Thanks mainly to the Anglo-Russian Convention, the Northern part of the Shah's dominions is slowly but surely passing under Muscovite domination. But an equal misfortune is that he will have to fight, not only the Cossacks, but his own father, the perverse Mahomed Ali.

Persia, Britain and Russia.

It is a curious coincidence that the young Shah should come to his throne at a juncture when it seems quite possible that the Anglo-Russian Convention will go into the melting pot, at any rate so far as it concerns Persia. That an influential body of Russian opinion would gladly take advantage of the British oil deal to claim a revision of the Agreement, with a view to giving Russia a freer hand in Northern Persia, is, of course, notorious. On the other hand the friends of Persia see a possibility, a remote one we fear, of revising or annulling the Convention for Persia's advantage. In this connection Professor Browne has a very interesting letter in "The Times" by the last mail. He declares that the situation in Persia admits of only three courses. First, a complete partition between England and Russia and the abolition of the neutral zone. Second, the complete absorption of the whole country, including the oil wells, by Russia. Third, a serious endeavour on the part of Great Britain to assist in setting up a stable and patriotic Government.

Unthinkable Alternatives.

The first course is unthinkable. It would involve a long Anglo-Russian land frontier, which, whatever may be the case with Russia, Britain would be unable to defend, and it would put upon British resources a new and great responsibility which must appal the most light hearted Empire-builder. The second course is unthinkable as a crime which would leave us without a shred of moral character in the eyes of Asia, and Europe too for the matter of that. The third is the course, which a wise and just policy on the part of the British Government would of necessity entail. But seeing how far we have allowed Russia to go in the Russianising of Northern Persia, and the extent to which we have tied our hands, it is difficult to see how we are going to rescue the northern sphere from the octopus grip which, once it has secured its hold, never relaxes without a surgical operation. If Great Britain ever wishes to save Northern Persia she will have to face what Japan did not fear to face in Manchuria.

"The Times" and Lord Hardinge.

The article in "The Times" deprecating the agitation for an extension of Lord Hardinge's term, a very brief summary of which was telegraphed by Reuter, is characteristic of the general attitude of that organ towards Indian affairs. The question that really matters,—that is whether an extension of the present Viceroy's term would be beneficial to the country and is desired by the people, is thrust aside altogether. "We should prefer," says "The Times," in its most portentous tones "to see the initiative taken by the Cabinet instead of action in response to an appeal from the people of India." No explanation or argument is offered in justification of this amazing opinion, and we are left to the conclusion that, if the people of India want something and have the presumption to ask for it, that in itself, is a good reason for refusing it; whereas, if the suggestion comes from Whitehall, it must be listened to with respect, regardless of whether it is likely to please the people or not. And this from a journal that only a few days after was congratulating the House of Lords on having interpreted the "widespread desire of the Indian people!" It is all most childishly transparent. When the people of India ask for something that "The Times" doesn't want them to have, it is not desirable to let them think they can have anything if they ask for it. When their "widespread desire" happens to coincide, for totally different reasons, with the end "The Times" has in view, it becomes a sound reason for doing what they want.

Prudence v. Courage and Duty.

Not a single direct argument is advanced in the whole article against the proposed extension. It is undesirable "because on the rare occasions when the experiment has been tried it has had unfortunate results." Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning both left India dying men, and, if Lord Curzon had not come back he would not have become involved in the painful controversy which led to his resignation. What on earth has all this got to do with the question whether it is desirable or not that Lord Hardinge should be reappointed? "The Times" admits, itself, that the "principle" it defines "may not suggest the highest courage or the loftiest sense of duty, but it is eminently prudent," and, "accords best with the interests of India." This frankness is refreshing and not altogether without its value as a fresh revelation of the motives which inspire the attitude of "The Times" and its friends. We are glad to think, however, that these bureaucratic ideas of what may or may not be expedient or opportune in India, are gradually beginning to have less weight with public opinion in England, than policies "inspired with the highest courage or the loftiest sense of duty," a change which we owe largely to Lord Hardinge himself, and on account of which, therefore, he is not wanted by the bureaucratic interests which "The Times" represents.

The Insuperable Objection.

What is most amazing in all this, however, is "The Times's" admission that Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty "has been more than usually successful." Indeed, "when the time comes to pass it in review, and should nothing untoward occur in the meanwhile, it will be our duty to show that, although he has been confronted with great and unusual difficulties, he has deserved well of the people of India and his own countrymen"; and it admits that it may be unadvisable to appoint his successor until the work of building the new Delhi is farther advanced. So we get back to the only and insuperable reason why Lord Hardinge must not come back for a second term. The people of India have asked for his re-appointment, and presumed to do so without waiting for the Cabinet to take the initiative. In that case they might have waited for ever, as cabinets are not notorious for anticipating the wishes of the people of this country. It is clear that we are asked to believe that some special sort of danger attaches to responding to any sort of popular agitation in this country, however constitutional the method or reasonable the demand. "The Times" will learn some day, we suppose, that the day for all this artificial absurdity has gone by, and that a wiser statesmanship, which realises the saner policy of governing according to the popular wish, prevails.

The Komagata Maru.

It would be unjust, in the absence of details, to apportion the blame for the ugly situation on the Komagata Maru described by Reuter to-day, solely to the Hindus. It is possible the armed police who attempted to board the vessel were none too gentle in their manners or methods, which might have exasperated the sorely tried Indians and provoked them into retaliation. The whole situation is in a large measure due to the bungling of the immigration authorities and the lazy nature of the law. In this connection Sir Roland Wilson has a thoughtful article on India, Canada and the Empire. He asks:—

Are we to tell sturdy Sikhs from the Punjab, who have served with credit under British officers, tilled their own lands and managed their local affairs under a legal system quite as advanced as that of England or Canada, that they are less assimilable less fit for Canadian citizenship than Dukhobors from Russia or Ruthenians from Galicia?

Sir Ronald points out the humiliation involved in the situation to the relations of the Imperial Government with the Dominions, and suggests that the former should be prepared to abdicate its nominal supremacy, a course which, he thinks, will bring the Colonials speedily to a better and more rational frame of mind towards Indians.

IRISH CRISIS.

A COMMAND PARTY CONFERENCE.

SUMMONED BY THE KING.

SPEAKER TO PRESIDE.

SITTING COMMENCES TO-DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.

The "Morning Post" and the "Daily Mail" state that acting with the approval or on the advice of his Ministers, the King has summoned a conference of the representatives of all the parties. All have acquiesced and will meet to-morrow.

Mr. Asquith is expected to announce this to-day.

The papers generally agree that the Home Rule issue has been narrowed down to the struggle for the possession of Fermanagh and Tyrone. The latter, in which the Protestants are in a majority only in the south, is the chief difficulty. The "Standard" and the "Daily Telegraph" state that as a result of the negotiations, the Unionists have tentatively agreed to the inclusion of Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan in the Home Rule area and that the Government have abandoned the county option and the six years limit.

"EITHER A CLEAN CUT OR FIGHT."

The "Morning Post" says the Opposition have already rejected the offer to divide Tyrone and that the position still remains "either a clean cut or fight."

The "Daily Chronicle" says Sir Edward Carson insists on the exclusion of the whole of Fermanagh and Tyrone.

The papers agree that after Mr. Asquith has made his statement this afternoon the House fill adjourn and the negotiations will be resumed.

PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

It is officially confirmed that the Home Rule conference, as indicated by the papers, will take place to-morrow.

The Commons was crowded with excited members this afternoon.

Mr. Asquith announced that in view of the grave political situation the King had considered it right to summon representatives of the political parties, both British and Irish, to a conference at Buckingham Palace to discuss outstanding issues.

The invitation had been accepted by two representatives each of the Opposition, Ulster, the Nationalists and of Government.

The Speaker, at his Majesty's suggestion, would preside at the conference which the Premier hoped would begin to-morrow.

Mr. Bonar Law said he had loyally obeyed his Majesty's command.

Mr. Redmond, who was loudly cheered by the Liberals, declared that he and his colleagues, undertook no responsibility for calling the conference, and he would express no opinion whether the conference would have a useful result or otherwise. The invitation was a command and as such it would be forthwith obeyed.

Mr. Ginnell (Nationalist) enquired as to a precedent for the Premier advising the King to place himself at the head of a conspiracy to defeat the wishes of the Commons.

The question was ignored.

The debate was postponed.

PERSONNEL OF THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 20.

"The Times" states that the conference will consist of two representatives each, of the Government, the Opposition, the Nationalists and the Ulster Convenanters. It will meet at Buckingham Palace.

The members are Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon and Sir Edward Carson and Captain Craig.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S DEPUTIES.

LONDON, July 20.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that Mr. Lloyd George has been relieved of the conduct of the Finance Bill to assist in the Home Rule negotiations. The remaining stages of the Finance Bill will be in charge of Mr. Samuel and Sir John Simon.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL I. R. JONES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.

The death is announced of Major-General Irigo Richmond Jones.

DEFIANT IMMIGRANTS.

ARMED POLICE BEATEN OFF.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

TO REDUCE HINDUS TO SUBMISSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, July 19.

The Hindus on board the Komagata Maru beat off over a hundred armed Vancouver police who to-day attempted to board the vessel and force her to sail for Hongkong. A number of police, including the chief, were wounded by missiles hurled from the deck. Another attempt to enforce the ship's departure will be made on Monday.

OTTAWA, July 20.

The Government has instructed the commander of the Dominion cruiser Rainbow to send a detachment of men to the Komagata Maru to reduce the Hindus on board to submission with a view to their deportation on the Empress of Japan which is sailing on Thursday.

FAILURE TO CARRY OUT DEPORTATION ORDER.

The Government has also taken legal proceedings against the master and the charterers of the Komagata Maru for failing to carry out the deportation order.

MADAME CAILLAUX'S TRIAL.

ADMISSION OF A FEW PRIVILEGED WOMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.

Madame Caillaux has been taken to the *conciergerie* and confined not far from Marie Antoinette's dungeon.

It has now been decided to admit a few privileged women to the trial behind an iron railing out of the sight of the prisoner.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

LT.-GOVERNOR OF U. P. TO BE CHANCELLOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 20.

An important letter has been addressed by Sir Harcourt Butler to the Maharajah of Durbhanga on the subject of the Hindu University in the course of which the Member for Education says.

The Government of India and His Majesty's Secretary of State have considered the whole question with every desire to assist a solution. They recognise that the Government of India is an impersonal body situated at a distance and cannot give that close personal attention to the University, which is required in the case of a new institution of a novel type in India.

On a review of all the circumstances of the case and the criticisms which have been advanced, the Government of India and His Majesty's Secretary of State have come to the conclusion, that the best form of constitution will be to constitute the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces ex-officio Chancellor of the University with certain opportunities for giving advice and certain powers of intervention and control.

The Hindu University though not empowered to affiliate colleges from outside will be Imperial in the sense, that, subject to regulations, it will admit students from all parts of India, on the other hand it will be localised in or by Benares. There will be obvious advantages in having as Chancellor of the University the Lieutenant-Governor of the province who is also Chancellor of the Allahabad University and who will be able to help to correlate the work between the two to secure them corresponding advantages and to foster a spirit of healthy co-operation. Moreover such a constitution is in accord with the general policy of decentralization which is now pursued by the Government of India.

The terms mentioned above represent the condition the acceptance of which is a necessary precendent to the elaboration of any detailed scheme. I hope that your committee will realise that they are worked out in the best interests of the University and the Government, whose close association with it is essential. If they are not all that some of the subscribers may desire, they will enable you to realise an aspiration which a large body of opinion thought impracticable at the outset and which had been rejected by the University Commission of 1902.

Should the committee accept the conditions details of the constitution can be settled. Sir James Meston will be at Allahabad on the 26th instant and will be ready to discuss the matter with us there. I may say that His Majesty's Secretary of State reserves his final decision on the details of the constitution of the University until they are before him in the form of a draft Bill and regulations.

EARTHQUAKE AT DIBRUGARH.

SLIGHT DAMAGE DONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, July 20.

Slight damage was done to the cutchery, school and office buildings at Dibrugarh by an earthquake. The direction was north to south.

INSURRECTION IN MEXICO

BURNING OF VILLAGES.

HUERTA'S DEPARTURE POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MEXICO CITY, July 20.

General Orozco with 4,000 men has started an insurrection against the Constitutionals northward of Aguascalientes, while the followers of General Zapatista, who has long been conducting the insurrection independently of the Constitutionals, are pillaging and burning the villages in the vicinity of the capital.

PUERTO MEXICO, July 20.

General Huerta has postponed his departure for at least one day, possibly several days, owing to his failure to find a vessel for friends anxious to accompany him.

The number of military refugees is increasing.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

DISAPPROVES OF CHANCELLOR'S POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BERLIN, July 20.

The Liberal papers are calling attention to another telegram from the Crown Prince approving a political pamphlet in which the present Chancellor's policy is handled in an unflattering manner.

The recipient of the telegram is a Professor Buchholz, who is a strong combatant of the modern democratisation of the German Government and affirms the necessity for further armaments.

A SUPERB SIGHT.

KING LEADS MOBILISED FLEET OUT TO SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.

H. M. the King and the Prince of Wales with Mr. Asquith yesterday sailed past the lines of warships on board H. M. yacht Alexandra. The party boarded five vessels.

LATER.

After a storm during the night the King accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Mr. Asquith on board the Royal Yacht, led the mobilised fleet to sea. Soon, the great modern fleet was under way.

The King anchored to watch the vessels pass. It took two hours for the steaming warships to pass the yacht, in line abreast. The sight was superb.

ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

BRITAIN'S RELATIONS WITH NEJD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.

A message to the "Times" from Constantinople says, it is understood that an article in the Anglo-Turkish Convention debars Britain from entering into relations with Ben Saud of Nejd as the Emir of independents Nejd; but seeing that he has occupied the Gulf ports of El Beiba and El Adjeir, it is impossible for Britain not to have relations with him, whether, he becomes a Turkish Vali or remains an indepedent chieftain.

The British Embassy, the message, says, is taking steps with regard to the former contingency. The latter depends on the Porte's ability to conduct military operations in Arabia.

COURT-MARTIAL AT SMYRNA.

HEAVY SENTENCES ON MOSLEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20.

A court martial at Smyrna has sentenced three Moslems to death and four to imprisonment for life for murdering and wounding the Greeks in an outlying village.

VICEROY'S PROPOSED BURMA TOUR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 20.

An intimation has been received that the proposed tour of his Excellency the Viceroy in November next will be carried out as originally proposed.

TRANSHIPMENT ON NIZAM'S RAILWAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, July 20.

Passengers will be transhipped over the Purna river between Purna and Pingli stations on His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway by ferry from 20th instant.

ALLEGED POLITICAL MURDER.

ATTEMPT ON C. I. D. OFFICER

ONE KILLED AND ONE WOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, July 20.

At seven o'clock on Sunday evening a political assasination took place here near the house of Babu Ruplal Das, a wealthy banker of the town. Several shots were fired in quick succession, one person being killed and another wounded. It is believed that the attempt was aimed at Babu Basanta Kumar, a Deputy Superintendent of Police, who is reported to be unhurt. The police are taking very vigorous action but the culprits have not been traced yet.

CONNECTION WITH CHITTAGONG MURDER.

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Enquiries made here appears to connect the Dacca assasination directly with the recent Chittagong political murder. The Deputy Superintendent referred to, is believed to be Babu Basanta Kumar Chatterjee, of the Intelligence Branch of the C.I.D., was left Calcutta about a fortnight ago for Dacca in connection with the investigation of the political assasination at Chittagong which took place a short time ago.

DETAILS OF ASSASSINATION.

The man who was assassinated last night was Ramdas, a political suspect connected with the Kedarpur dacoity, who is believed to have made disclosures to the police. The assassin fired several shots, Ramdas receiving one shot in the shoulder one in the body and a third in the leg and was killed instantaneously. An orlerly constable who was in attendance on the Calcutta C. I. D. officer seized the assassin who fired wounding him in the head. The constable fell down and the murderer escaped. It is now believed that the attack was aimed at Ramdas and not at Basanta Kumar Chatterjee, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The police have arrested Rebati, a Comilla suspect, and the house in which he was living has been searched. The homoeopathic school and hostel at Tantibazar have also been searched.

LATER.

In connection with the assassination of last night Rasikranjan Battacharjee, a student of the second year class, Dacca College and Barendra Chandra Ganguli of the 2nd year class, of the same college have been arrested with Rebati the political suspect of Comilla.

It is said that an orderly constable of Inspector Brajabehari Barman saw the three young men together yesterday afternoon near the General Post Office where Rebati separated from the other two.

SIX STUDENTS ARRESTED.

Six students of Tantibazar school have been arrested. Two of them have been released on bail and four are still in police custody. These arrests are in connection with the assassination of last night.

LATE LADY HARDINGE.

LUCKNOW CITIZENS' SYMPATHY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 20.

The citizens of Lucknow assembled at Kaiserbagh yesterday evening to express sorrow at the death of Lady Hardinge. The Raja of Mahmudabad presided. Prominent Resolutions were passed sympathising with His Excellency and also endorsing the proposal of an all-India memorial.

SYMPATHY FROM BOMBAY.

Sir Shapurji Broacha, President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, has received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy in reply to his message of sympathy on behalf of the Association:—

Viceroy warmly appreciates very kind message of sympathy you have sent him from the Bombay Stock Exchange Association and begs you will give them his grateful thanks.

ANNAMBADY RESERVOIR PROJECT.

TANJORE MIRASIDARS' GRIEVANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 20.

A public meeting of leading mirasidars representing the Tanjore district assembled at Tiruvalur yesterday, The Hon. Mr. Chidambaranatha Moodelliar Mannargudy presiding.

The Annambady reservoir project was discussed and it was resolved that the arbitration board's decision favouring Mysore was unsatisfactory as it seriously interfered with the vested rights long enjoyed in the district. The meeting prayed his Excellency the Viceroy to publish full particulars of the dam project and also to suspend further construction until he received a deputation which would call on him at an early date.

The Hon. Mr. Ramnujacharry, the Hon. Mr. Chidambaranada Moodelliar, the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Moodelliar and numerous others took part in the proceedings.

A strong committee was nominated to make needful arrangements and collect funds; a considerable sum being promised on the spot.

LASCAR CREW DESERT.

THE TROUBLE ON THE MOLDAVIA.

HARASSING DAY FOR OFFICERS.

The trouble on board the Moldavia, the Australian Mail steamer which had to be diverted to Bombay in consequence of the accident to the Salsette, was caused by a strike of the Lascar crew. The vessel was ready to sail at 1 p.m., when suddenly the Lascars went on strike, and it was 10 o'clock at night before the Moldavia got away.

It seems that Lascar crews are usually signed on in Bombay for twelve months, and under the Merchant Shipping Act they must be brought back to Bombay and paid off here. The men in this case signed on to work for a year on boats running between Australia and London, but in similar cases when crews have been brought back to their "signing-on" port they have demanded to be released from their articles. The wording of the Act is rather ambiguous on the point, and it has been found necessary in the case of other steamers to let the crew go for no matter what the rights or wrongs of the matter are, it would be folly to start off on a voyage with the native crew in a state of mutiny.

Anticipating that there might be some trouble, Mr. Burney, Superintendent of the P. and O. Company in Bombay, had arranged to have another crew in readiness in case the Lascars on the Moldavia did demand to be released from their articles, and immediately the vessel arrived in harbour he went on board her accompanied by the Shipping Master. The Lascars were called up and it was explained to them that they had been brought to Bombay because of an accident to another ship. They were asked to continue working and agreed to do so. The mens' articles were then endorsed by the Shipping Master, who left the ship, and word was sent ashore that the spare crew would not be required.

The work of taking on board the mails and passengers' luggage was then proceeded with, and all went well until half an hour before the vessel was to have sailed. Then not only the Lascars crew but the native firemen struck work and demanded to be sent ashore. The serangs, both of the crew and the firemen, tried their best to persuade the men to remain and continue the voyage, but they stubbornly refused, and there was nothing for it but to let them go.

The Lascar crew was brought down from the Persia, now in dock, to man the ship until a new crew could be secured, and word was sent ashore to try and get hold of the crew that had been held in readiness in the morning. They, however, had dispersed, and, being Sunday made it a more difficult matter to get hold of them again. The shore serangs who provide crews for the P. and O. Company, were communicated with, and they scoured the city for seamen and firemen. Meanwhile the Shipping Master had to be brought to the spot again to sign on the crew, and the Port Health Officer to disinfect them, and their baggage, and finally the new ship's Company was got on board and the vessel sailed, as we stated yesterday, at about 10 o'clock, on Sunday night. Thus ended a day of vexation and the most strenuous labour for the shore staff of the P. and O. Company.

Fortunately, the Goanese stewards on the ship did not desert, or possibly the ship would have been still further delayed, for the sea-going Goanese, when in port, live mostly in the suburbs, and are not to be got at in a hurry.

What caused the men to strike after they had promised to go on is not exactly known but it is stated that soon after the Shipping Master had left the vessel a tony with two men in it came alongside, and shouted something to the Lascars in their own language. Who these men were is not quite clear. One suggestion is that they were money-lenders or their agents, but it seems hardly likely that money-lenders would advise men to leave a ship knowing that by so doing the men would have to forego their wages for the five months they had been working under their articles. In the ordinary course, the Salsette would have brought the mails back from Aden next Friday week, but as she will not be available the Australian mail steamer Morea will come along from Aden. Her Lascar crew were only signed on a month ago in Bombay, and were sent to London to go on the Australian run. It is feared that they might leave her in Bombay as the Moldavia's men did, but precautions will be taken to prevent delay if the men should give trouble.

THE SALSETTE.

The Salsette is to be thoroughly examined to find out what is wrong with her.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative yesterday, Mr. Burney, said it was impossible to issue an official statement as to the cause of the trouble on the vessel. They did not know themselves yet. The engine-room had been flooded but they could not say at present what had caused the trouble. The Salsette would be subjected to a thorough survey and overhaul to ascertain the exact nature of the trouble.

FINANCE MEMBER IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Sir William Meyer, Finance Member to the Government of India, met the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Monday afternoon for an informal discussion on various mercantile matters, included in which were certain proposed amendments of the Negotiable Instruments' Act and Financial and Railways questions generally.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER.

FINANCE MEMBER IN BOMBAY

MEETING WITH INDIAN MERCHANTS.

Sir William Meyer, Finance Member of the Government of India, arrived in Bombay yesterday, and at a meeting with the Indian Merchants' Chamber, discussed many financial questions.

A meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was held yesterday to meet the Hon. Sir William Meyer, Finance Minister to the Government of India, when several important questions were discussed.

Mr. Purushottamdas Thakuredar, Chairmain, said:—On behalf of the Committee of this Chamber I beg to tender you a most sincere welcome. It is the first visit of the Finance Minister to the Government of India to us, and so is all the more to be cherished. Commerce and Finance are intimately related to each other, and the commercial community naturally welcomes every opportunity which brings it into closer touch with the head of the Finance Department, and thus helps in bringing about a better understanding, if not the solution, of many an important question.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The topic uppermost in the minds of our mercuants is the Report of the Royal Commission on Finance and Currency. Our present Currency system originated in the closing of the mints to the coinage of silver in 1893, and the struggle has since been to evolve a system which will carry that policy to its logical conclusion. The artificial fixing of Exchange, the creation of the Gold Standard Reserve, the huge minting of rupees(which amounted in 1906 and 1907 to the colossal sum of 400,000,000)—all these were necessitated by that first step. The Currency system which followed the grave step of 1892 was based principally on the recommendations of the Fowler Committee made in 1898 and had to weather its first storm in the financial crisis of 1907-08. It mst be said that it was strained to its utmost extent. It issued successful, teaching at the same time some precious lessons both to the Government and the people. It was then seen that a Gold Standard Reserve, however high, would be able to maintain the stability of Exchange, if at all, only with great difficulty. It needs the strong backing of a gold currency freely circulating amongst the people. My Committee are averse to forcing such a gold currency on this country, as they feel with Mr. Lionel Abrahams that "India must arrange her own currency system in accordance with the wishes and convenience of the people without thinking too much of the wide reaching economic effects." We see no reason why the Government of India should at this stage assume the liability to give gold on demand; but at the same time urge that their policy should be designed to secure absolute convertibility so far as practicable and that all possible facilities should be given for the getting of gold by people who want it. With this object in view, the gold in the Paper Currency Reserve should be located in India. If as the Commission say, people should have the currency they like, let no obstaces be paced in the way of those who want gold. There is a limit it seems, sometime fixed, as regards the gold to be given to the public. In this connection my Committee would refer you to the evidence of Mr. Pandya, of the Indian Bank, Madras, who gives instances wherein Accountant-Generals have refused gold or have doled it out in miserable proportions. This limit, if there is any now, should be removed and all the Revenue and Treasury Offices should be asked to facilitate the exchange of gold. In short, the Government should, we think, do all that lies in their power, short of legal obligation and active legal steps, to facilitate the establishment of a gold currency. With reference to the observation of the Commission, that the currency most generally suitable for the internal needs of India consists of Rupees and Notes, my Committee would rather say from their experience, that the currency most suitable to the internal needs of India, specially to the producing Districts, consists of Rupees and Sovereigns and not of Rupees and Notes, as the illiterate Indian in the Districts has never taken kindly to Notes and prefers gold currency even to silver. This will be found to be the opinion of those who have to deal with the producing Districts.

THE PROPOSED GOLD MINT.

With regard to the proposed Gold Mint, my Committee do not think it necessary at this stage. Even among the advocates of a Gold Mint there are serious differences of opinion, some advocating minting of sovereigns and half-sovereigns, others urging the minting of coins of lesser value, say of Rs. ten and Rs. five. It is conceded also by some that the demand is the matter chiefly of sentiment, India aspiring to have a mint of its own like Australia for instance. Sentiments are to be appreciated and respected, but we doubt the importance of this sentiment and as to whether it is so general in character as it is represented to be. With regard to its usefulness, it is estimated that sovereigns would be cheaper coming from Egypt, Australia and England in comparison with gold bullion coming from London and that whatever bullion comes to be coined will be either from Indian gold mines or because some gold is brought out from the hoards. If then there is little work for the Gold Mint to do we may well be spared the luxury of satis-

(Continued on page 8.)

SIR WILLIAM MEYER.

(Continued from page 7.)

fying the so-called sentiment for a Gold Mint.

THE STATE BANK.

The question of the State Bank is one of the most complex of all which have arisen, as a result of the Report of the Royal Commission. This proposal is not of course a new one, as it was mooted in 1901-02. The position at that time was that if Presidency Banks would amalgamate on their own initiative and also increase their capital by a substantial amount, the Government would seriously consider the handing over to them of the management of the Paper Currency and the use of a large portion of the public balances. This scheme however, fell through, as the advantages to be gained by the Presidency Banks were insufficiently certain. The new scheme as prepared by Mr. J. M. Keynes, differs but to a slight extent from the old one. My committee do not approve at present of the proposal of a State Bank, and still less of a State Bank on the lines drawn by Mr. Keynes. We greatly doubt if Indian trade and commerce will get more facilities and accommodation from the State Bank than from the already existing Presidency Banks. There is a tendency in some of the Western countries towards a centralisation of capital, just as there is towards a centralisation of industries in Trusts. It is to be doubted very much whether such a centralisation will be conducive to the growth of trade and commerce of India in her present stage of development. The result will be that the mofussil will be depleted of its resources to feed the Presidency Towns and small traders and agriculturists may be handicapped for the want of funds, while commerce and industry in the Presidency Towns specially will be amply provided for. There is much to be said for taking, from the shoulders of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, the burden of the sale and management of Council Bills, Gold Standard Reserve and Paper Currency Reserve, but the counterviling disadvantages to my Committee's mind are such that they would not like to support the proposal at present. They have however no objection to the Government's sifting this question, as suggested by the Commission, by a small Expert Committee. They hope that if such a Committee is appointed, non-official commercial opinion will be adequately represented on it The question of the location and the disposal of the surplus cash balances has been much discussed during the last few years. My Committee feel strongly that the only use for the surplus revenues of the Government of India in improving the internal administration; that the place where they should be held is India; and that the Secretary of State's drawings should be limited to his budgeted requirements. This is a wholesome rule to lay down and my Committee hope that it will never be departed from. It was a departure from this, as the Commission say "the India Office perhaps sold Council Drafts unnecessarily at very low rates on occasions when the London balance was in no need of replenishment," that so much adverse criticism was evoked.

CLAIMS OF ORDINARY BANKS.

My Committee welcome the suggestion of the Commission that "the Government of India should make a regular practice of granting loans of the Presidency Banks from their surplus balances in India against security on terms to be negotiated with the Presidency Banks," and are reminded, Sir, of your far-sighted and sympathetic action at the time of the last Banking crisis, in placing at the disposal of the Presidency Banks, funds to help trade and commerce to tide over that crisis. My Committee beg to go further than this suggestion and to propose that loans should be advanced not only to Presidency Banks but also to other approved ordinary Banks against good security. There is no reason, if good security is offered, why the claims of ordinary banks should be disregarded. There is a vast field for banking remaining untapped and my Committee feel that the work of developing the Indian trade and Commerce and helping forward agriculture is so vast that Presidency Banks with but a few branches will not be able to cope with it single-handed.

It is very difficult, my Committee feel, to fix any limit for the Gold Standard Reserve, Once £20 millions was considered a good limit, then after the crisis of 1907-08 the limit was increased to 25 millions sterling, and now the Commission believe that even this limit is inadequate. My Committee entirely endorse the opinion that our knowledge is insufficient to warrant us placing a limit on the growth of the Reserve and that it should be allowed to expand automatically untill further experience is gained; whilst accepting the Commission's recommendations on this point, they are of opinion that the gold in the Reserve should be held in India.

EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS.

My Committee view with feelings of uneasiness the ever increasing expenditure on Railways. In saying this, my Committee do not underrate the important part they have played and are playing in the development of Indian commerce and industry. They are ever ready to urge, as they urged the other day before the Hon'ble Mr. Gillan, for expenditure on the construction of lines like the Aligarh-Muttra link for instance, which are urgently needed. They fully recognise that development of trade and industries is liable to be seriously hampered unless accompanied with necessary Railway facilities. They however beg humbly but strongly to protest against the scale which has now risen up to £12 millions annually and which is urged to be still further increased in some quarters. Care needs to be taken that the claim of this Department is not satisfied at the risk of starving other equally useful Departments. My Committee appreciate the interest the Government are taking in the progress of irrigation and the sums annually allotted by them towards irrigational projects. But they cannot help mentioning the fact that irrigation, with all this, is not receiving that attention bestowed on Railways. As against the £ 12 millions annually allotted to Railways, Irrigation with its paltry one million and odd does not compare favourably. This is specially to be regretted, because Irrigation, besides being of vital importance to an agricultural country like India, is more profitable to the State and hence to the tax-payer than the Railways. The average percentage of earnings on the total capital outlay from 1900 to 1910 for Irrigation was about 7-6, while that for Railways was 5-38. There is thus a difference of about 1-50 p. c. between the earning capacities of Railways and Irrigation Not only this, but here was upto the end of the year 1909-10 a total net loss on Railways of Rs. 40-84 crores. If we take count of this and the fact that in Railway accounts all charge for interest on loans borrowed for Railway purposes plus annuities etc., are not added to the gross working expenses, it will be found that the tax payer received hardly 1 p. c. on their money during the period mentioned above. It is said that even the sum allotted in the Budget to Irrigation cannot be spent wholly and a certain portion lapses, as happened last year when there was a lapse of about Rs. 20-46 lakhs chiefly on the Triple Canal Project and the Upper Bari Doab Canal. Cannot this be prevented and large and important works pushed ahead assigning the work to some European Contractors of recognised standing and experience, working with up-to-date machinery and scientific methods? The experience of the local Port Trust works, brought to a successful completion by an European firm of contractors, strengthens our contention. There is also an important branch of Irrigation which has not been paid hereto so much attention as it deserves. There is well-irrigation. Large and costly schemes of Irrigation take time to mature and have to wait some years before a grant is allotted to them. Well-irrigation however can be taken piecemeal, and provided that, a comprehensive scheme is drawn up for different Districts, promises to be a real asset both to the Government and the agricultural community. So long back as 1878, suggestions were put forward before the Famine Commission advocating construction of wells on a large scale, not only as a preventive against famine but also as an indirect source of revenue to the to the Government. My Committee hope this question of well-irrigation will be gone into more thoroughly when the Budget is being considered.

PLENTY OF CAPITAL.

Before concluding, we should like to congratulate you, Sir, on the success of the Five Crores Loan floated recently, and of modifications in the Savings Bank rules providing for an increase of deposits. These two things have shown that there is a vast field in this country for the Government's borrowings. If the capital is approached in a sympathetic and tactful way it will be coaxed out of the hoards where it may be lying idle and may help in bringing about a commercial and industrial development. The recent Bank failures have to some extent frightened the proverbially shy capital of this country and it rests with you, Sir to a certain extent, to adopt measures which would bring out capital and direct it into useful channels.

In conclusion, we beg to thank you for this meeting and hope that it is but the prelude to many others.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER'S REPLY.

Sir William Meyer in reply, said:—Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas and gentlemen:—I thank you cor the kindly welcome you have given me to-day. I have already on previous occasions had the benefit of personal talk with some of you, but I am interested to learn that this is the first occasion on which the Finance Member has met the Committee of your Chamber as a whole. I am very glad to have had this opportunity of doing so, and I fully share your hope that this will be the prelude to other similar meetings. I thank you also for your congratulations on the success of the recent five crore loan and of the measures we have taken to obtain an increase in Savings Bank deposits. As you recognise, the policy of Government is to try and draw more money from this country for its capital expenditure on Railway and Irrigation development. And I trust that the success we have already attained in this direction will enable us later on to progress still more.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

I have listened with great interest to your remarks on the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency. But I will not say much about this for two reasons. The first is that we are inviting opinions as to the important recommendations of the Commission from Local Governments, Chambers of Commerce, European and Indian, and the Presidency Banks. You will, therefore, have a fuller opportunity of laying your views before the Government of India, and I need hardly say that they shall receive most careful consideration. Secondly, you will recognise that I cannot express any definite opinion on matters which are controversial, and which require, as I have said, most careful consideration, until the Government is in possession of all the opinions and criticisms which it has called for. Therefore, however, two or three points on which I may, without transgressing this principle, make a few remarks now. The first is that I am in emphatic accord with the recommendation of the Commission that Government should aim at giving the people that form of currency which they demand. Consequently, although there will be no pressure on our part to make people take gold, those who want gold which is in the possession of Government ought to have full opportunity of receiving it. You yourselves recognise that we cannot, in present circumstances, commit ourselves to a legal obligation to give good in exchange for rupees or notes. In an exchange crisis, for example, it might be desirable to prevent gold being so to speak frittered away by laying down some standard amount below which the Government would not at that time give to individual applicants. But in normal times, it is our desire, as I have said, that any one who asks for gold should have due facilities for obtaining it. You refer to past cases in which it is alleged that difficulties have been put in the way of this. Well, as regards the present and the future, I can only say that, if any such difficulty occurs again, I should like you at once to place the matter before the Controller of Currency, who is well aware of my desire that there should be no obstacle to the issue of Government gold.

BRANCH PRESIDENCY BANKS.

You refer also to the undesirability of letting the Mofussil be unduly depleted of its resources to feed the Presidency towns. Here, I am in full sympathy with you; and here too, the Controller of Currency is well aware of my desire to encourage Mofussil centres. I may mention that we are at present in negotiation with the Bank of Madras as to their starting some fresh Mofussil branches, and that we are quite prepared to encourage them to do this by guaranteeing that a certain amount of Government money will be held there. I shall be equally ready to consider in the same sympathetic spirit applications from the other Presidency Banks for the extension of their branch operations.

You suggest that loans from Government balances should not be limited to the Presidency Banks. Here, I am afraid I must differ from you. The Presidency Banks stand in a peculiar position. They have a long standing connection with Government they are the recipients of Government; funds: and as I said in my Budget speech a few months ago, they may be described as being the Bankers of the Banks of India. So long as we lend to them, we stand on firm ground. If we depart from this and start lending to other institutions, we should be walking towards a morass. There are some great banks no doubt to which we might lend with safety, but there there are others which could not come within this category. For it must be remembered that when the Government lend out money to a bank they want it repaid as soon as the period of the loan has expired. It would be very inconvenient of instead of the money, they found on their hands a lot of Government paper which would have to be realised, possibly to the disturbance of the market, before they could get their cash. Well, it would be a very invidious thing for the Government to say we will lend to A but cannot lend to B; and moreover, the Government is not nerely so well qualified as the Presidency Banks, whose life business it is, to decide on such a matter. The result would, therefore, be as I have said, to place Government in an invidious position and to create a great deal of discontent on the part of those whose applications had been refused. Moreover, the very fact that an application has been refused possibly because the amount which the Government could lend to the Market at the time was approaching exhaustion, would, it seems to me, tend materially to prejudice the position of the banking question. I hold therefore that when it comes to lending Government money the Presidency Banks are our natural channels for doing this. I see that you warn me against extension of the Railway programme which indeed you seem to think already extensive. I must point out however that in this case you do not seem altogether consistent; for you recognise that further Railway development is necessary, and you yourselves have mentioned a particular line which you consider urgently needed. Well, as things are at present, your obviously cannot get such further developments by cutting down the programme.

MONEY FOR IRRIGATION

I entirely agree with you however that we should not put money into Railways to the prejudice of other equally desirable objects. But I think that you are under some misapprehension in supposing that this has taken place in regard to irrigation. As I explained in the course of the Budget discussions this year, my first care in framing the present capital programme was irrigation, and I put down for it as much as the irrigation experts thought could be profitably spent. The real trouble here, in the matter of rapid carrying out of great irrigational projects, is scarcity of labour. You suggest that this might be obviated by employing European Contractors. Well, that is a matter rather for my Hon'ble colleague in charge of the P. W. Department, than for me. But I may perhaps point out that it is one thing to get a Contractor to take up one big work such as a bridge or a dock, and quite another to put him on to a large Irrigation project with a great number of scattered works connected with it. How will your European contractor be more successful in obtaining the requisite labour than the P. W. officials who are already in full touch with the people You speak of the desirability of extending the sinking of wells. Well, that again is a matter for my Hon'ble friend Sir Robert Carlyle rather than for myself. But it seems to me that the sinking of wells is primarily a matter of individual effort, and the Government have been quite ready to help so far as they could do this expediantly. A man who desires to sink a well for instance can get a loan from the Government for the purpose; and once he has sunk his well, he is assured, either in perpetuity or for a long period of years, against any enhancement of Government land Revenue in this connection. The efficiency of a well, however must depend on the care and use given to it by the individual owner, and if he thinks he could do without one, it is surely not for Government to force his hands.

RAILWAY FINANCE.

Turning back to Railways for a moment, I do not quite understand your remark that "in Railway accounts all charges for interest on loans borrowed for Railway purposes, plus annuities, etc., are not added to the gross working expenses." When we deal with our Railway profit and loss account, we first arrive at the net earnings, that is to say, gross receipts less the gross working expenses and from the net earnings again are deducted all charges on account of interest; indeed, we go somewhat further than is really necessary from an actuarial point of view, for we charge them also with the cost of terminable annuities which are being paid off from year to year. The resultant, current profit on Railways, as represented for instance, in the statement in para 67 of my speech introducing the Budget for this year is rather below than above what an absolutely scientific method of dealing with these accounts might involve.

Now, gentlemen, I have no more to say except once more to thank you for having afforded me the pleasure of meeting you and to hope that we shall have various other pleasant meetings hereafter.

The meeting dispersed after the chairman had thanked the Hon. Sir William Meyer for his visit.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

MUDDY ROADS IN THE CITY.

MANY COMPLAINTS.

An interesting discussion on the state of the roads in Bombay during the monsoon, was the chief feature of the meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday, and a resolution requesting the Commissioner to ask the Roads Department to pay greater attention to the cleanliness of the roads than they do at present, was carried.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

Consideration was given to a Report from the Commissioner regarding the result of measures taken for the prevention of malaria. This Report has been published.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved that the Report be recorded. He said that after the momentous discussion on the subject he had nothing to add. On the last occasion he had urged that the public should be taken into their confidence, and he was glad to note from the Press Note issued by the Commissioner that an attempt had been made to take the public into their confidence, and that the statement of the Commissioner would be welcome.

Mr. Navalkar seconded the proposition. which was carried.

VARIATION IN MEASURES.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, in accordance with a previous notice of motion, moved:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report (1) since when the uniform measure of 17 *pailis* for a *fara*, which has been in existence for the past 50 years, has been changed into 16 *pailis* and 17 *pailis*, (2) on whose recommendation the variation has been introduced and since when, (3) whether the Municipal Commissioner is aware that this difference in the two measures is causing great loss to the illiterate masses and (4) if so, whether he will withdraw the 16 *pailis* measure after obtaining legal opinion as to his powers in the matter."

Mr. Lalji appealed to the Commissioner to withdraw the 16 *pailis* measure, and thanked him for his notification that in future the 16 *pailis* measure would not be stamped.

Dr. Meisheri seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner made a report immediately. He said that the stamping officer had made an unfortunate error as in the directory he found that a *fara* consisted of 16 *pailis*. A protest was made and the smaller measure was abandoned. An unfortunate error again occurred, but Mr. Clayton inquired into the matter and issued a notification that only seventeen *paili* measure would be stamped. The Commissioner powers were that he would only prescribe a measure. He could not withdraw. A man could use the smaller measure provided there was no fraud about it. All that was possible had been done and he had nothing further to add.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that if the Commissioner stamped the *fara* in a conspicuous place on the measure, it would facilitate the adoption of the 17 *pailis* measure.

Mr. Wacha said that so far as usage went when there was the question of buying it was 17 *pailis*, and when it is a question of giving it was 16 *pailis*.

Mr. Lalji, in reply, said that it was only for two months that 16 *pailis faras* were stamped. He suggested that the Commissioner should stamp the measure free of charge if parties brought the 16 *pailis* measure. After this explanation he asked leave to withdraw his proposition.

Leave was granted and the proposition was withdrawn.

MUDDY ROADS.

Dr. D. B. Master moved:—"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the very slushy and muddy condition of most of the main roads and streets in the City during the monsoon, causing great inconvenience and annoyance to pedestrians, and he be requested to ask the Road Department to pay greater attention to the cleanliness of the roads than they do at present."

The proposition having been seconded, Mr McBain said that after a heavy shower of rain he had walked for over two hours through several streets and found that they were not so bad as Dr. Master complained. Compared with other cities, their roads were better.

Dr. Mody said that it was the experience of others that the roads were not in an absolutely perfect condition It was for the Commissioner to state that nothing further could be done.

Dr. Meisheri invited Mr. McBain to visit some of the roads in Mandvi which he said were in a very slushy condition.

Dr. Jehangir said that perhaps Mr. McBain had no eyes to see that the roads were in a slushy condition and that in every monsoon tons of mud were removed from the streets Mr. McBain went after heavy rains and therefore the streets must have been washed.

Mr. Tod said that taking Bombay all round, he would not agree with Dr. Master He had to walk everyday, and he did not find the roads so bad as they were said to be They were muddy and would always be muddy, but that could not be helped.

Mr. J. B. Petit thought that there was considerable room for improvement. He felt that the condition of their roads was not what it ought to be. It was really the out of the way roads that required their urgent attention. They were in an absolutely muddy and slushy condition, to such an extent as would make the passing of a motor car very dangerous.

BETTER THAN LONDON STREETS.

Mr. J. D. Karaka said that he had stayed in London for about six-and-a-half years, and he emphatically stated that the roads of London were muddier than those of Bombay. Once he found it difficult to go home from the road in front of St. James's Palace.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that the condition of roads after a shower was bad, but the question was whether they needed to take steps immediately Having regard to their rainfall, he said, mud would be there, but different roads in the city were in a different condition after a shower of rain. His opinion was that the question could not be effectively solved all at once, but it was desirable that something should be done in the matter.

Mr. Wacha said that the question of muddy and broken roads was eternal, and all would go on hammering "roads, roads, roads" and "mud, mud, mud," but although the roads were muddy he had never heard clear debates. The debates were muddled. They must be clear on the subject. He thought that the practical way out of it was that everybody should send down to the Commissioner his suggestions. Having done that the Commissioner would, with an analytical and sympathetic mind, see what was practicable and proceed accordingly.

Dr. Master having replied, the proposition on being put to the vote was carried.

THE SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar next moved:—"That as the Government is to be approached to amend the Municipal Act in connection with the powers of the Schools Committee by the last month's resolution, the Government may also be requested to amend section 39 as follows:—(*a*) By substituting in sub-clause 1 the word "twelve" in the place of "eight," and (*b*) by adding to sub-clause 3 the words "or on their ceasing to be councillors" after the words "death of members."

Dr. Javle seconded the proposition.

Sir Ibrahim said that no useful purpose would be served by increasing the constitution of the Schools' Committee, which was an executive body. He did not oppose the second part of the proposition.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan agreed with Sir Ibrahim with regard to the first part. He also opposed the second part of the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia supported the proposition. He said that the increase in the number of members would be a healthy check on the expenditure.

Dr. Jehangir also supported the proposition.

Mr. Baptista opposed an increase in the number of members. He said that unless it was stated that the present body was inefficient, no change was called for.

Mr. Wacha also opposed the increase in the number of members.

The proposition was then divided into two parts, and on being put to the vote, 19 voted for and 19 against the first part, and the President gave his casting vote in favour of the proposal; the second part was also agreed to.

THE CARCASS CONTRACT.

Consideration was then given to a Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding tenders for the right of receiving and disposing of carcasses at Kurla. In their Report the Committee stated as follows:—"After careful enquiry, the Committee beg to recommend, with the concurrence of the Commissioner, that the contract for the present year should be given to Messrs. Haji Noormahomed and Haji Eisa whose offer is the highest. The Committee find that the question of this contract is a very difficult one in consequence of the surrounding circumstances which make it very difficult to enforce the conditions. They therefore beg to recommend that the Commissioner may be requested to consider and suggest what steps should be taken to put the matter on a more satisfactory footing."

To this Report, Mr. H. P. Mody had appended the following minute:—"I regret I cannot accept the Report as it stands. In view of the defective system of supervision and the unsatisfactory manner in which investigations of complaints against the contractors were carried out, it would perhaps not be fair to take away the contract from Messrs. Haji Noormahomed and Haji Eisa. But while facts were not brought out in the course of the inquiry held by the Committee which could justify such an extreme measure, it was made abundantly clear that Messrs. Haji Noormahomed and Haji Eisa did not carry out the terms of the contract as they should have. The Committee before it accepted the present Report was agreed upon this point. And yet not a word is mentioned in the Report about the irregularities for which the contractors were responsible. Such an exhibition of leniency is not in my opinion calculated to have very happy results, and turns the long and patient inquiries of the Committee into a farce."

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy had also appended a minute in the following terms:—"While agreeing with the recommendation of the Committee that the contract should be given to Messrs. Haji Noormahomed and Haji Eisa I am of opinion that the fact that the conduct of Messrs. Haji Noormahomed and Haji Eisa was unsatisfactory should be emphasized in the Report."

In view of the above minutes, Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, through whose instrumentality mainly the above Committee was appointed, wrote the following minute:—"While agreeing with the Report of the Committee in order to give an idea as to how this contract was given away and to explain the position of the present contractors Messrs. Haji Noormahomed and Haji Eisa as well as for the future reference, I give below the facts which I have gathered from the proceedings of the Corporation of the last 25 years and from the present enquiry."

After giving a table stating who were the contractors from 1889 and what they paid for the contract, Mr. Lalji proceeded to go out great length into the history of this contract.

Mr. J. A. Wadya moved the adoption of the Report namely to grant the contract to Haji Eisa and also a request to the Commissioner to suggest what steps should be taken in future to enforce the terms of the contract.

Mr. Wadya said that what was more important now was to see that in future no irregularities existed. The Report was made after very careful consideration. The fat would be destroyed altogether now.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar seconded the proposition.

Dr. Jehangir moved as an amendment that the Report be approved and adopted, with an opinion of the Corporation that the terms of the contract had not been carried on satisfactorily in the past and that the contractors be warned in the matter.

At this stage the meeting was adjourned.

NOTES FROM POONA.

LADY WILLINGDON'S VISIT TO SASSOON HOSPITAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 20.

It continues to rain heavily, and in a blinding downpour Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Captain Lucas, R.A.M.C motored out from Ganeshkhind to visit the Sassoon Hospital and its adjunets, the Hospital Dispensary and the Incurables' Hospital. Her Excellency was shown round by Colonel Smith, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, the Sister-in-Charge of the nursing establishment and by the Hospital staff. Lady Willingdon conversed with several of the patients and impressed the whole Hospital with her sympathy for suffering humanity.

Lord Willingdon will do honour to certain Sardars of the Deccan by paying them visits in the city to-morrow, rain or no rain, and journing from house to house in a motor car on roads that are almost ankle deep in water. The Sardars regard a visit from the Governor as a red letter day in their otherwise prosaic lives and the Governor carries away from each Sardar a load of garlands and boquets. His Excellency's next visit will be to the Fergusson College on Thursday.

DECCAN SARDAR'S MEETING.

The Sardars of the Deccan held last evening a meeting of their own at Sardar Panse's residence in the city to vote a resolution of condolence to the Viceroy. His Highness the Chief of Bhor who is a veteran and much bejewelled Sardar, presided and as his Highnes's eye-sight is affected got Sardar Panse to read his speech which was full of sympathy for Lord Hardinge. There were thirty Sardars present and they with bowed heads passed the following resolution:—

That the Sardars of the Deccan most deeply mourn the loss which India has suffered by the sad and untimely death of her Excellency Lady Hardinge and most respectfully offer their sincere condolences to his Excellency The Viceroy in his sad bereavement and pray the Almighty to give him comfort and peace in his sorrow which they sincerely share.

THE LADIES' CLUB.

The Ladies' Club of which Lady Willingdon is President, has remained conspicously inactive so far but the Begun of Jangira has broken the ice by announcing her intention of giving an "At Home" to the members on Wednesday next when a musical entertainment will take place. This will doubtless induce other distinguished Indian ladies to follow suit, but so far as I am aware another eminent Indian lady here at present is the Begum Saheb of Wai. It is not improbable that her Highness the Begum Saheb of Jaora will be here very soon and then the Ladies' Club may safely count still futher upon its social progress.

HER EXCELLENCY'S PURDAH PARTY.

Lady Willingdon with characteristic consideration for all that pertains to the purdah system, is giving a purdah party at Government House on the 11th August. The Military Secretary and the A.D.C's., will not be in evidence on that occasion, but her Excellency will be supported in her efforts to promote the happiness of her guests by a strong contingent of Bura Memsahibs of the Poona westend.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Sir Richard Lamb has been associating himself with many public functions of late and yesterday presided at the annual gathern of the Students' Brotherhood which appears to be a flourishing institution under efficient guidence. Sir Richard gave some very salutary advice to the four hundred and odd students present and many of his remarks were distinctly humourous.

MOUNT CARMEL CHURCH, BANDRA.

The feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel was celebrated on Sunday with due solemnity by Mr. Adrew Barrow, the President. The Church was beautifully decorated. Long before the hour of Divine Service, the edifice was crowded, and at 9-30 a.m. the High Mass commenced, the celebrant being Rev. Father Da Gama, Vicar. After the Gospel, Rev. Father De Souza of Versova, ascended the pulpit, and delivered an eloquent sermon in Marathi. After the High Mass, the procession, with the Confraternities of our Lady of Mount Carmel, St. Joseph, the Seven Dolors, and the St. Aloysius Sodality, accompanied by a band, wended its way round the Church, and the benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament then followed, thus bringing the solemn occasion to a conclusion. The St. Paul's band played and sang the classical Mass of St. Thereza very creditably led by Mr. Joseph, the bandmaster.

THIEF CLEVERLY TRAPPED.

One Popallal Prabuji, living on the second floor of a house in Kumbal Tukdar, having lost a number of *dhotis* which he had washed and put out to dry, on Sunday set a trap for the thief. He hung up a cloth to dry, and tied a line of string to it. This he carried through the door, and inside wound it round the neck of a *loti*, which hung, suspended In the evening a tug at the *dhoti* broke the string, the *loti* crashed to the ground, and the complainant rushing out seized one Ganpat Hari, who was subsequently handed over to the police.

Sub-Inspector Sabaji yesterday charged Ganpat before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate. The accused admitted three previous convictions, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ENGLISH MAIL.

S.S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. Company's Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA BILL.

DEBATE IN LORDS.

LORD CREWE'S EXPOSITION.

VIGOROUS ATTACK BY LORD CURZON.

"BAD AND UNSOUND BILL."

In the House of Lords, Lord Crewe introduced on June 30, the second reading of the Council of India Bill. Lord Crewe explained that the object of the Bill was to amend the Government of India Act, 1858, by making certain changes in the strength and composition of the Council, and giving power to make rules simplifying its business procedure.

Lord Curzon, moving the rejection of the Bill, made a bitter attack upon it. He said the measure was a bad one, founded on radically unsound principles. It reduced the Council of India to an impotent and costly sham. It would revolutionise the methods by which the Secretary of State conducted Indian affairs in this country.

Lord Courtney suggested that the rejection of the Bill on the spot would be a very grave misfortune, especially when it was seen how narrow were the issues, and ultimately the debate was adjourned until Monday.

The Marquess of Crewe said that in July last year he had outlined the general principles of the Bill their Lordships were asked to read a second time that afternoon, and he was thereby relieved on this occasion from troubling them at great length on this occasion. The general conclusion that had been reached by all those whose opinion he had had the opportunity of consulting had been that it was desirable as a matter of business to make certain amendments in the Act of 1858, in addition to any changes which might be made proprio motu by the Secretary of State of the day.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

The present position of the Council briefly was as follows:—Its functions were mainly consultative and advisory; it had a restricted veto on certain actions of the Secretary of State, and it was bound by a series of rigid rules of business founded on the Act of 1858. The numbers of the Council had somewhat varied since then, but it might be taken that opinion in more recent times had found a Council of ten or thereabouts as likely to be the most convenient number for business. It was more or less agreed by people of all schools that the functions of this Council ought to be in the main of an advisory character, but different schools of thought adopted very different views as to the elements of which it should be composed and of the manner in which its advisory powers should be exercised. Of those schools one was extreme and would depend entirely on the administrative experience of the Secretary of State's Council for the advice which should be given. They would, if they could, compose the Council entirely of Indian ex-Civil Servants of experience, and they did not regard the introduction of any other element of advice with much favour. At the other end of the line was a completely different school, represented in India by those who attend the Indian National Congress and supported by a certain body of opinion, partly of former Indian officials and partly of English members of Parliament, in this country. They would like the advice which was given to the Secretary of State to be in the main advice of a political character founded on general principles or political theories. They would like to see—although they would not exclude administrative experience altogether—a large majority of the Secretary of State's Council framed with the object of giving advice on those lines. He (Lord Crewe) could not pretend to be a supporter of either of those schools in its extreme form. He did not hesitate to say that for a great many subjects that came before the India Office it was of the highest importance that they should have at their disposal advice founded on administrative experience, varied, and gained, if possible, in high posts. For instance, there were cases in which the Government of India found itself putting forward a different opinion from that held by one of the local Governments, or where the India Office was pressed to make some abrupt departure from precedent in favour of particular persons, or where preference was to be expressed for one object of expenditure against another, both of them, perhaps, being desirable in themselves. For all purposes such as these and for many others, the administrative experience which had been gained by occupants in high office in India was of the greatest value to the Council. On the other hand, there was a danger that the Secretary of State in Council might be tempted to worship administrative efficiency as his sole idol. He therefore thought that before a final decision was come to on important matters affecting the Government of India it was valuable to obtain the views of an important section of Indian opinion in revising the conclusions of the Government on the spot.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIAN OPINION.

Therefore in Clause I, subsection 2, of the Bill it was proposed to make it a statutory obligation that two Indians, or, rather, persons domiciled in India, should invariably form part of the Secretary of State's Council, and that a list of Indians should be framed by the non-official members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council and the Legislative Councils of the different provinces, forming a panel from which a selection might be made by the Secretary of State when a vacancy occurred. There had been a certain demand in India that Indian members should be directly elected. He did not think that the demand for such direct election was reasonable. He did not know any institution of the kind in which a system of direct election was used for the creation of such an important advisory body as the Secretary of State's Council was. He might be asked, Why cannot you be satisfied with a system of pure nomination? As far as the present members were concerned he would be well satisfied if they remained as long as they could and were succeeded by others of the same calibre. All the Indian gentlemen who had been on the Council since Lord Morley held office had been men who had had no difficulty in speaking their minds frankly, and also in expressing downright difference either with himself or any members of the Council whom they did not agree with. But he found that no small fear was entertained in India that this might not always be the case, and that the time might come when the Viceroy or Secretary of State might desire to see nobody on such a Council who could not be relied on to agree with the supreme authority in every instance. It was felt that somebody might be appointed whose presence might in the opinion of more liberal-minded Indian opinion be worse than the absence of Indians altogether, because they would give the impression that their race was represented by people who acquiesced in everything said or proposed by the officials. Therefore this form of qualified and limited representation had been introduced. From the list he had mentioned, the Secretary of State would in all cases be able to make an adequate selection of men of real ability and administrative experience, whose advice would be of great value.

In subsection 3 it was suggested that the salary of a member of the Council should be restored to the figure at which it originally stood, namely, £1,200 a year. It was desirable to make this increase in order to emphasise the idea that the services of the members of Council should be more strictly and exclusively whole-time service than was the case at present. It was also proposed to give a special allowance of £600 a year to Indian members of the Council. One of the reasons for that was that we paid higher salaries in the Indian public service because, in addition to having to live away from home, it was often necessary for the members to keep up a second establishment in their own country for the education of their children. He was told that one body of Indian opinion objected to any idea of differentiation between the two races, but it could be defended on lines of reason and common sense. In sub-section 4 it was proposed that a person possessing special financial qualifications should be appointed as a member of the Council upon special terms. It might not always be necessary or agreeable to such an adviser to receive the full salary, but it might be desirable sometimes to bring home from India a financial expert whose career in India was not entirely finished, and in order to obtain the best possible man it would be necessary to give him special terms in regard to salary, pension, and duration of his term of office.

THE COUNCIL AND ADMINISTRATION.

Clause 2 had caused more comment, founded on a singular amount of misunderstanding, than any other part of the Bill. One unfounded suggestion was that it was intended to turn the Council of the Secretary of State into an administrative body. He did not know on what ground that charge was made. In July last he had expressed the intention to limit the present procedure by which an enormous number of comparatively unimportant matters went to Standing Commitees, causing much waste of time and much unnecessary delay, and he proposed to limit that by making some kind of more regular attachment of members to particular departments. The attachment which existed at present was of an informal character, and he proposed to make it more formal and close, but certainly not in any way to make members of Council the heads or even members of departments. What was to be done was that the chief of a department and a particular member of the Council could, in consultation with the Under Secretary of State, arrive at conclusions on a number of matters which had now to go through a whole series of Committee stages. There was no intention to turn members of the Council into purely administrative officers, though a great deal would be done to expedite work by using them more as individuals and less as members of Standing Committees. The present machinery was precisely the same for moving a tree trunk as for picking up a pin. He did not propose to abolish procedure by Committee, and for specially important subjects ad hoc committees of the Council would be nominated. That was a preferable plan than the continuance of Standing Committees, because reference to Standing Committees was liable to have, in very many cases, little regard to the importance of the particular subject. There were many matters which did not involve any principle which could be treated far more expeditiously than they were at present.

Some figures had been taken out of the number of papers which were considered last year at the India Office. About 200,000 of all sorts were dealt with, but it was important to note that a large number of these were concerned with such matters as the purchase of stores in this country, and so on. On these, 922 papers came before the Council, and 3,517 were laid on the table for seven days and thereby passed. Under the Act of 1858 every communication of any kind that went to India had either to be passed by meeting of Council, or it had to lie on the table of the Council for seven days, unless urgency could be claimed for it by the Secretary of State. If urgency was claimed, the Secretary of State had to state in writing his reasons for claiming it, and, strictly, those reasons had to be submitted to every member of Council. The effect of that was that every telegram sent to India, sometimes by the Under Secretary and sometimes by himself, constituted an evasion, or, indeed, an actual breach of the Act of Parliament. He did not think it was desirable that the business of a public office should not be able to be carried on at all from day to day without perpetual breaches of the law. As everybody knew, because this was not the only office in which this was the custom, a large proportion of very important business was done by private communications, letters, or telegrams. Those constituted, at any rate, an evasion of the Act, and, similarly, all subjects except those which came under the head of "secret business." He ventured to say that was a most ridiculous proceeding, and he could not understand why an attempt to alter this procedure should be looked upon, as he had been half amused and half pained to remark it was referred to, as some attempt on the part of the Secretary of State to obtain a vast amount of control over the India Office which he did not at present possess. That particular charge was one which it was entirely impossible to sustain. The Secretary of State was supposed to be grasping at power, by eliminating the Council altogether, to despatch secret orders to India.

"SECRET BUSINESS."

The so-called secret business at the India Office was of a purely technical kind. It consisted of business that had to do with levying war, with making peace, with treating or negotiating with any Prince or State in or out of India, or with the policy to be observed in respect to any Prince or State. But there were numbers of matters which, in the strict sense, though not in the technical sense, were secret matters—matters affecting the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Foreign Office—which did not come under any of those heads, and which strictly speaking, could not be said to be in any direct sense the concern of the Council of India. In matters of that kind it was proposed somewhat to amplify the powers of the Secretary of State. Perhaps some noble lord might say that the Secretary of State ought not to be able to communicate with the Government of India on some subject affecting the tranquility of India without first consulting and obtaining the assent of his Council. He did not think that was an objection which ought to be pressed, because there were certain matters on which the views of the Government of this country ought to be able to be conveyed directly to the Government of India. It was possible in more ways than one to conduct the discussion of such matters purely privately, but he would not say how far that was a desirable practice. There was also another and much simpler way. If the Government of India sent a secret despatch to England, the Secretary of State could treat it as secret and reply to it in the same form. He had, therefore, only to intimate to the Government of India that they could send a secret communication on a particular subject, and after that the whole series of communications backwards, and forwards remained secret. There, again, the sole object and intention of the clause was to regularise, to put into a formal and reasonable shape, what had been found to be the best method by which business could be reasonably and efficiently done, having special regard to the fact that these regulations were made when the ordinary access to India was round the Cape of Good Hope, and when the electric telegraph had not been invented.

"THE TIMES" CRITICISM.

He had noticed a curious error, due possibly to a certain looseness in the wording of the Bill, which had been made by the "Times" newspaper in a leading article. "Lord Crewe," it was said, "also seeks to enlarge the category of matters described as 'secret' which he may handle without consulting or informing his Council. The provisions in this respect are extraordinary. The Secretary of State will not communicate his 'secret' order to his own advisers, but undertakes to lay them before Parliament." Of course, that was obviously an error. In subsection 2 of the Bill the following was substituted for section 20 of the principal Act:—"It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council to make rules and orders for the transaction of business as regards the powers which, under the principal Act, are to be exercised by the Secretary of State in Council. Provided that any such rule or order, so far as it affects any matter or question in respect of which concurrence of a majority at a meeting of the Council is required by this Act, shall not be valid unless made with the concurrence of a majority of the members of Council present at the meeting of Council at which the rule or order is passed." Later on it was stated that all rules and orders made under this section should be laid before Parliament. The writer in the "Times" included all orders sent to India under subsection 6, which extended section 27 of the principal Act, enabling the Secretary of State to send certain secret orders without communicating them to the members of his Council, to any order, not being an order in respect of which concurrence of a majority at the meeting of the Council was required by the principal Act, which related to any question gravely affecting the internal tranquillity of India or the interests of India in any other country, or the peace or security of any part of His Majesty's Dominions, and which, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, was of the nature to require secrecy. As that mistake was made, it was clear that some verbal amendment might be necessary, but he need not remind the House that it was not intended to lay on the table of the House secret orders which had been sent to India, although it was proposed to lay rules and orders made by the Secretary of State in other respects. As to the operation of the rules, it might be objected that too much was left to be arranged by rules made by the Secretary of State, and that not enough was put in the Bill, but if it was tried to put into it the minor office changes which it might be impossible to make without some general alteration of the statute, he was afraid that the Bill would have to be enlarged almost to the dimensions of the Act of 1858.

THE REDUCED QUORUM.

If it was objected that by reducing the quorum the Secretary of State might get together a scratch Council and induce a majority out of three to pass drastic rules and orders which would generally upset the existing state of things, he should be very glad to meet it and say that no alteration of the rules should be made except at a full meeting of the Council; but he could not understand what fear there could be under safeguards in the Bill. With regard to the abolition of the weekly meeting of the Council, he thought that the longest holiday the Council could take was from Monday until the following Saturday week, and under these proposals the meetings of the Council would probably be no fewer than at present. He should not be surprised if they were not somewhat more frequent, but could not see what necessity there could be to bind them down to meet within the seven days of a particular week. Lord Curzon had placed on the paper a motion for the rejection of this Bill. He could tell his lordship frankly that he had no idea at all of the particular motive which actuated him in resisting this modest piece of legislation. He could hardly imagine that he would say that the present system was so perfect as to be incapable of improvement, and should await his reasons with real curiosity. Although he did not think that the appointment of a Select Committee was the most practical proceeding, yet if the House preferred to adopt the motion of Lord Courtney he should be prepared to fall in with the suggestion, for simply to burke the second reading would probably create a false impression in India.

LORD CURZON.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston said he would have to give a very different impression of the scope and possible consequences of the Bill from that which Lord Crewe had just given them. The Bill appeared to him and to everybody of experience whom he had consulted to be a bad Bill founded upon radically unsound principles. While affecting to maintain the Council of the Secretary of State, the Bill must reduce it, even if retained, to an impotent and costly sham. The measure did affect, if it did not actually destroy, constitutional safeguards which had hitherto surrounded the Secretary of State. It introduced into the composition of his Council a new, an inappropriate, and a perilous method of appointment in regard to the Indian members, and he much doubted whether it really represented the collective wisdom of Lord Crewe's advisers in England or India. It was common knowledge that this Bill in its main features was the product of the late Under Secretary (Mr. Montagu), who during his term at the India Office found that the machinery that existed did not suit his ideas and set about to destroy it to the best of his ability. If his description of the Bill was correct it seemed impossible to amend it satisfactorily in Committee, and if it was sent to a Select Committee they would be committed to the main structure of a Bill which they repudiated. There was therefore, no other course than to move the rejection of the second reading.

The Bill was a very different measure from the one which Lord Crewe's speech last July led them to expect. The amending measure was then described as one that was required to reform the cumbrous and dilatory precedure of the India Office and to do away with delays. Yet now, we had this great measure, which it had required an hour and a quarter to explain, and which was intended to revolutionise the methods by which the Secretary of State conducted the government of India in this country. As regards delay, there was, of course, great and sometimes intolerable delay in all departments, but his impression was that generally in the India Office there was creditable celerity. But if there were delays it was absolutely in the power of the Secretary of State to overcome them at once. He believed there was no office in the world in which it was possible for the official head to push matters on with greater rapidity. This, therefore, was not a question of mere procedure.

THE BILL CRITICISED.

The powers of the Secretary of State were immeasurably greater than those of any Secretary of State in any other Department. He could overrule his Council on anything except matters that involved a charge on the revenues of India. He could withdraw certain classes of subjects from their cognizance or control. And great as were the powers of the Secretary of State in theory and in statute, they were greater in practice. One might have thought that, with an instrument so flexible and pliant, Lord Crewe would have been able to get along as well as his predecessors had done for the last fifty years. But no; he was not satisfied. He proposed a reduction of the numbers of the Council, varying from a minimum of seven to a maximum of ten. With a Council only seven strong there would be only two Indian Civilians to represent the entire interests of the Indian Civil Service. He thought this would be rather a serious situation. At the present moment in the India Office there were in the official hierarchy only the Permanent Under Secretary and the Secretary to the Military Department who represented India. The whole remaining members of the Secretary of State's Department were drawn from the home Civil Service. It was clear that with a permanent staff thus recruited from home, and with a Council reduced to seven or to eight or nine, Indian administrative experience would be in a hopeless minority. Starting with the idea this country had in 1858 that an English politician, the Secretary of State, was to rule India with the aid of Indian official experience and with due regard to Indian interests, they would end by finding the Secretary of State an English officer ruling India, with, in the main, English official and applying English standards and methods to the discharge of those duties. That was an undesirable and unfortunate outlook for that country. (Cheers.) As regards committees, under the present system, when matters came before the Council the case in question was already well known. The discussion was, therefore, not prolonged, and you had the advantage of the double enquiry—first, the enquiry by a committee of experts, and then the final examination and deliberation by the Council. Now that there were to be no committees or fewer committees, look at what would happen. When a case came before the Council no one would know anything about it, and one of two consequences would ensue. Either things would be hurried through with imperfect discussion, or, if there was a difference of opinion, and if the Council insisted upon further information they would have to fall back on their system of committees, only they would be set up after the Council meeting instead of before, and greater delay would ensue. With a Council of seven or eight members, however, they could not work a committee system at all, and at bottom that was what was in the mind of the Secretary of State. He proposed to get rid of them. It was not fair of him thus to tie the hands of his successors. Although he might prefer to work without the committee system, his successors might like to work on the old lines. How unfair, then, to tie their hands in a way which rendered the duty of working by committees almost impracticable. (Hear, hear.) The vital point was what was to be the relation of a member of council to his department. The future administration depended upon that. As he understood it, they were not to be members for departments comparable in any sense to those in India, where the member was the administrative head of his department and acted for it, subject to the consent of the Viceroy. The real head of the department was to be the Secretary who had access to the Secretary of State. The Committees were to be broken up, and these unhappy members, with nothing to do, were to be scattered about the departments without any real responsibility or power. He could conceive circumstances in which the relations between the member and the Secretary would by very difficult. One might be a pushful man who would reduce the other to impotence. Everything was now done upon the cumulative responsibility of the Council, but the Council would be dethroned. Lord Crewe was offended because public opinion in India had misinterpreted his proposals. He (Lord Curzon) did not think he had any cause to be surprised, for the conduct of the Finincial Committee in the India Office, which had recently been the subject of a Parliamentary enquiry, was not such as to reassure public opinion. The fears might have been exaggerated, but he did not think they were unreasonable for after listening to the noble marquess he had some fear that the advisory powers of the Council were going to be diminished, and that administrative functions were going to be embarked upon.

ASTONISHING SERIES OF PROVISIONS.

Clause 2, in his opinion contained the most astonishing series of provisions ever submitted in a Bill. Not even any member of his Majestys' Government had ever made a more unblushing grab at power. The present law was that the Council must meet once a week, but in future it was to meet only when the Secretary of State pleases. He might dispense with meetings altogether if he was of autocratic temper. The Secretary of State argued that no one would be so unreasonable as to do that. He spoke with great respect of Lord Morley, but it was notorious that in the early years of his regime he dispensed with the assistance of Council to a large extent, and grave feeling was excited. Under the powers in this Bill they might have the government of India conducted by a diumvirate, one here and the other there, with small reference to advisers of Indian experience. When a meeting of the Council did take place the quorum was to be reduced to three, and two persons might by their votes decide matters of extreme importance. Powers of the most arbitrary description were to be conferred upon this microscopic body. This provision was an absolute repeal of the central provision of the Act of 1858, and was destructive of the main financial safeguards which now existed. It was true that the rules made in Council must be laid on the table of Parliament, but it would be much safer to keep the Secretary of State in order by adherence to statutes on the Statute-book than by debates in Parliament after he had done something which he should not have done.

THE CULMINATING ACT.

There then followed what really seemed to be the culminating act in this rake's progress. That was the proposals to extend the category of secret orders, and communications which the Secretary of State could issue without reference to his Council. The Secretary of State represented this as an innocent provision and as only somewhat amplifying the power which he at present enjoyed. But in the new category he had drawn up an enormous class of questions, covering the whole government of India, which was to be withdrawn from the Council at home or of which they were to know nothing unless the Secretary of State chose to inform them. He could not see in these circumstances what would be the good of keeping a Council at Whitehall at all. He was almost tempted to say that he was not surprised to see one more constitutional check swept away by noble lords opposite, but he would only say that, whatever they might do as regards that House or the other House of Parliament, he did hope they would keep their devastating autocratic hand away from Departments of State, and that, most of all, they would refrain from anything which had a suspicion of autocracy in a case like that of fthe Government of India, where autocracy would not only be a blunder, but almost a crime. (Cheers.)

ELECTION OF INDIAN MEMBERS.

He now came to that which was, in some respects, the most remarkable of the innovations which had been made in the present Bill—the provision for the election of two Indian members. He had always thought that the introduction of two native gentlemen on the Council was one of the most justifiable acts of the policy of Lord Morley, and he never had any doubt himself that the practice, successful as it had proved, must be continued by his successors. He believed the experiment would be continued sincerely and loyally by both parties and he did not in the least object to give it statutory effect if it was desired to do so. But it was quite a different matter when election was proposed. That was an utterly indefensible proposal. In the first place, he did not think the Secretary of State had any right to lay aside the power placed upon him by statute to choose the members of his Council. Secondly, when he went to India, as he would do, to select his members in future, instead of going to his natural source of advice and authority (the Viceroy), he would have to go to a panel provided for him by members of quasi-Parliamentary bodies in India. And thirdly, he would not easily find, either in the electoral college or in the panel chosen by it, the particular class of experience which was essential to the work his Council had to perform. That work and experience was administrative work and experience, and that could only be acquired by familiarity with the Indian administrative system. The men who would be put upon the panel would be public men, platform speakers—men who were indentified with popular movements in India. Such men, however useful they might be in India, were not the men wanted on the Secretary of State's Council in England, and he submitted that the appointment of such men was countrary to the whole theory of the Council of the Secretary of State. That body was a body of experience, not of politicians and public speakers, and they could not anywhere choose administrators by popular franchise. He should be greatly surprised if this system of indirect election was approved by the Viceroy or his colleagues, and as regards English opinion in India, he had received telegrams of protest against the Bill from the president of the European Association at Calcutta, the Bengal Chamber of Comerce, and the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

INDIA OFFICE—AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

If an enqiry should be made into the procedure of the India Office, it should be into its monstrous cost of £250,000 a year, which fell on the voiceless taxpayer of India. If the Council wanted reform, it was not in the direction of reducing its powers, but of relieving it of the enormous mass of unimportant matter that had to be referred home. Ought any Government in the throes of extinction and almost on its death-bed—be made no political reference; his remarks were purely chronological—to be allowed as an expiring act to bequeath to its successors a form of administration which they might cordially dislike; which public opinion in this country and in India had had no opportunity of pronouncing upon; which had been concocted inside the India Office; and which vitally affected, if it did not destroy, the Government of India as we had known it since 1858? He hoped that he had gratified the curiosity of Lord Crewe in stating the reasons why this Bill ought to be rejected.

LORD COURTNEY.

Lord Courtney of Penwith said that the point at issue was one on which it was impossible for the House to arrive at a correct judgment, and one which could only be solved by critical examination before a Select Committee. Lord Curzon had used language which seemed to imply that he was not certain that he had the authority of the noble lords sitting near him for the course which he had taken. (Earl Curzon: "I believe I have.") He was sorry to hear that, because the rejection of the Bill without further consideration would be a very grave misfortune. He reminded the House that a deputation of Indian gentlemen had come to this country to support Lord Crewe and to lay before him their views as to the way in which the Council of India should be reformed. To send them back without first examining the subject dispassionately through the instrumentality of a Select Committee would be extremely inexpedient from the point of view of the interests of the Government of India. All knew that there was an element of grave unrest in India, and it was manifested too frequently in very serious ways. The only effective method of dealing with it was to consider exhaustively all the possible ways of introducing the co-operation of Indians into the system of government, and that was a question which could be properly thrashed out by a Select Committee. To send the deputation back with a refusal from them to go any further would be to send them back with a message of ill-omen for the peace and welfare of India.

On the motion of Lord Ampthill the debate was adjourned.

CONGRESS DELEGATES.

The Congress delegates next day sent the following communication to the Press:—We, the Delegates of the Indian National Congress, were present in the House of Lords on Tuesday last (June 30) on the occasion of the debate on the second reading of the Council of India Bill.

We deeply regret that a motion was made for the rejection of the Bill.

The proposed measure embodies three important principles, namely, (1) statutory provision for including in the Council at least two Indian members; (2) selection by the Secretary of State of those Indian members from a list to be chosen by the non-official members of the different Legislative Councils of India; and (3) increasing the powers in certain matters of the Secretary of State.

It may be said that (1) and (2) represent the minimum amount of concession made to Indian public opinion, which insists on one-third of the members of the Council being Indians and elected by only the elected members of the Indian Legislative Councils. If even the minimum concession provided in the Bill is not accepted by the House of Lords, we consider that reference to the Bill to a Select Committee will be useless.

As regards (3) increasing the power of the Secretary of State, we see no objection to this point being considered by a Select Committee.

The rejection of the Bill will create a very unfortunate impression in our country, and will greatly weaken, if not paralyse, the constitutional party in India.

HEAVY FLOOD IN THE INDUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 20.

The river Indus in Sind is in heavy flood The irrigation canals in Sind are over-flowing everywhere.

AUSTRIAN ASSASSINATION.

DETAILS OF THE CRIME.

HOW THE ARCHDUKE DIED.

ASSAILANTS' CONFESSIONS.

The Home papers published in mail week detailed accounts of the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife.

The ""Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna published the following special telegram, dated June 28, from its correspondent at Sarajevo:—

This morning as the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, were driving to a reception at the town hall a bomb was thrown at the motor-car. The Archduke warded it off with his arm.

The bomb did not explode until after the Archduke's car had passed, and the occupants of the next car, Count Boos Waldek and Colonel Morizzi, the Archduke's aide-de-camp, were slightly injured. Among the spectators six persons were more or less seriously hurt.

The author of the attempt was a compositor named Gabrinovitch, who comes from Trebinje.

The Archduke ordered his car to halt and after he had found out what had happened drove to the town hall, where the town councillors, with the mayor at their head, awaited him.

The mayor was about to begin his address of welcome when the Archduke interrupted him angrily, saying: "Herr Buergermeister! It is perfectly scandalous. We have come to Sarajevo on a visit and a bomb has been thrown at us." The Archduke paused for a moment and then said: "Now you can go on!"

Thereupon the mayor delivered his address to the Archduke, who made a suitable reply. The public, who by this time had heard of the bomb attempt, burst into loud cries of "Zivio" (the Slav form of "Hurrah"). After going round the town hall, which took half an hour, the Archduke started for the Garrison Hospital to visit Colonel Morizzi, who had been taken there after the outrage.

As the Archduke reached the corner of the Rudolf-street two pistol shots were fired in quick succession by an individual called Gavro Prinzip.

DEATH ON HUSBAND'S KNEE.

The first shot struck the Duchess low down on the right side, while the second hit the Archduke in the neck near the throat and pierced the jugular vein.

The Duchess became unconscious immediately and fell across the knees of her husband. The Archduke also lost consciousness in a few seconds. The motor-car in which they were seated drove straight on to the Konak (Palace), where an Army surgeon rendered first aid, but in vain.

CYNICAL MURDERERS.

Neither the Archduke nor the Duchess gave any sign of life, and the head of the hospital could only certify that they were both dead.

The authors of both attempts are born Bosnians. Gabrinovitch, the man who threw the bomb, is a compositor and worked for a few weeks in the Government printing works at Belgrade, the Servian capital. He returned to Sarajevo a Servian Chauvinist and made no concealment of his sympathies with the King of Servia.

Both he and the actual murderer of the Archduke and the Duchess expressed themselves to the police in most cynical fashion about their crimes.

It appears that after the first attempt the Duchess did not want the Archduke to enter the motor-car again, but the Governor of Bosnia, General Potiorek, said: "It's all over now. We have not got more than one murderer in Sarajevo." On this the Archduke decided to enter the car again.

Before their departure for Sarajevo the Archduke and the Duchess went to the chapel of their Vienna palace and spent a long time in prayer before the altar. Of recent times the Archduke has declared more than once his conviction that he would not die a natural death.

The Mayor of Sarajevo has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants denouncing the crime and declaring that by the confession of the murderers it is beyond all doubt that the bomb came from Belgrade.

ATTEMPT WITH BOMB.

HOW ARCHDUKE SAVED HIS WIFE ONCE.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Mail" sent the following wire Sunday, June 28:—

The Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife were murdered to-day at Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital.

The Archduke and his wife were fatally shot by a schoolboy of nineteen soon after a bomb attempt on their lives had failed. Several other persons were wounded by the explosion of the bomb and it is a touching circumstance that the Archduke and his wife were on their way to see those wounded persons when they were themselves shot.

When the news was broken to the aged Emperor Francis Joseph he said, "Horrible, horrible. No sorrow is spared me." The Emperor, who yesterday left for Ischl, his favourite summer resort, amid the acclamations of the people, will return to Vienna to-day in spite of the hardships of the journey in the terrible heat.

The Archduke, who was created head of the Army and Navy last year, went to Bosnia to represent the Emperor Francis Joseph at the grand manoeuvres held there. This was the first time that the Archduke had paid an official visit to Bosnia. The Emperor Francis Joseph visited the provinces immediately after their annexation in 1908, and the manner in which he mixed freely with the people was much criticised at the time, as his entourage was always afraid lest some Slavor Mahommedan fanatic might attempt to take the Monarch's life. The Emperor's popularity, however, saved him from danger of this kind.

Before the Archduke went to Bosnia last Wednesday the Servian Minister here expressed doubt as to the wisdom of the journey saying that the country was in a very turbulent condition and that the Servian part of the population might organise a demonstration against the Archduke. The Minister said that if the Archduke went himself he certainly ought to leave his wife at home, as Bosnia was no place for a woman in its present disturbed state.

The Minister's words have proved correct. The people of Sarajevo welcomed the Archduke with a display of Servian flags, and the authorities had some difficulty in removing them before the Archduke made his state entry into the city yesterday after the conclusion of the manoeuvres. In these the famous 15th and 16th Army Corps, which were stationed on the frontier throughout the recent Balkan War, carried out evolutions before the Archduke.

DETAILS OF THE CRIME.

The following details of the two attempts to-day have been received in Vienna:—The Archduke was driving in a motor-car towards the town hall of Sarajevo, with his wife the Duchess of Hohenberg by his side. A large crowd assembled to watch them go by. The Archduke was raising his hand to his military cap in acknowledgement of the cheers, while the Duchess of Hohenberg was similing and bowing, her pretty face framed in her blonde hair.

Suddenly the Archduke's sharp eye caught sight of a bomb hurtling though the air. His immediate thought was for his wife by his side. He threw up his arm in time to touch the bomb, which was thus turned aside from its course. It fell on to the pavement and exploded.

The Archduke's motor-car hastened on its way, the occupants unharmed. But two adjutants seated in the next motor-car were injured by splinters from the bomb and several persons on the pavement were very seriously hurt by the explosion.

The bomb was thrown by a young man named Gabrinovitch, who is a printer at Trebinje, in Herzegovina, and of Servian nationality. He was arrested.

Some twenty minutes later the Archduke and his wife came out of the town hall, intending to visit those injured by the bomb. A schoolboy of nineteen named Prinzip, and coming from Grahovo, fired a shot at the Archduke's head from the shelter of a projecting house. The boy must have been carefully instructed in his part, for it is a well-guarded secret that the Archduke always wore a coat of silk the strands of which are woven obliquely so that no weapon or bullet can pierce it. I once saw a strip of this fabric used for a motor-car tyre. It is puncture-proof.

This new invention enabled the Archduke to brave attempts on his life, but his head was naturally uncovered.

The Duchess of Hohenberg was shot in the body.

The boy fired several times, but only two shots took effect. The Archduke and his wife were carried dying to the Konak, or palace.

Later details show that the assassin darted forth from his hiding-place behind a house and actually got in the motor-car in which the Archduke and his wife were sitting. He took close aim, first at the Archduke and then at the Duchess of Hohenberg.

The facts that no one stopped him and that he was allowed to perpetrate the dastardly act indicate that a conspiracy had been carefully planned and that the Archduke fell a victim to a political plot.

The two prisoners have been interrogated. They say that they threw the bomb and fired the pistol respectively in pursuance of Nationalist ideals. Great sympathy is felt for the Emperor. At Ischl all places of entertainment are closed.

The aspiration of the Servian population of Bosnia to join with Servia and form a great Servian kingdom is well known. No doubt to-day's assassination is regarded as a means of forwarding this plan.

SERVIAN MANIFESTATION.

The first news of the assassination was known in Vienna early this afternoon. Crowds collected in solemn silence and discussed the report, which was not credited at once. Everyone connected with the Press was stormed by crowds asking whether confirmation had been received, and on hearing the truth they said, "How awful!" and then dispersed to go about their ordinary business or pleasure. The newspapers are getting out extra editions, and the whole city talks of nohing else.

The Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, who is now the heir to the throne, has always enjoyed great popularity. He was trained for the throne from the first, although he has been kept somewhat in the background, being sent to country garrisons and not allowed to undertake representative duties to Vienna to as great an extent as the Viennese would have wished. This has not detracted from his popularity, while Princess Zita, his wife, won all hearts before she married the heir to the throne, and the birth of a son to her two years ago completed her popularity, if anything, indeed, was lacking.

The city of Sarajevo makes an excuse for the lack of precautions which proved fatal to the Archduke by saying that his visit was of a military character and that the civil authorities were not sufficiently notified and therefore did not take the same care as when the Emperor was there.

The Archduke drove to the town hall today in fulfilment of a wish, which he expressed himself, "to get into closer touch with the people."

Fresh details from Sarajevo are increasing the feeling of indignation felt in Vienna.

A special mourning sitting of the Bosnian Diet was held this afternoon, when four National members—of Servian nationality—attended in ostentatiously light clothes. The first news of the assassinations came from Belgrade, the Servian capital, to Budapest, and was then sent to the Emperor at Ischl.

A second bomb, which had not been used was found on the ground close to the spot evidently intended for use if the other attempts failed, as the Slav extremists had apparently decided that the Archduke should not leave Bosnia alive.

To-night I have driven round Vienna. The houses are hung with black flags seven yards long and there is a brisk sale of special editions of the newspapers. Otherwise the city has very much the same appearance as usual. The Archduke was seldom in Vienna as he did not like the city.

The official "Wiener Zeitung" gives the news of the death of the Archduke only as a Hohenberg and not as a member of the Imperial House.

The Austrian Minister in Servia has recently made a protest against the attacks made by Servian newspapers on the Archduke.

Twenty persons, including women and children, were injured by the bomb thrown by Gabrinovitch, who flung himself into a river and almost succeeded in escaping before the crowd seized him.

I learn in Court circles that the Archduke undertook the fatal journey with a full knowledge of the danger threatening him. He tried to persuade his wife to remain at home, but she said, "My place is at my husband's side in time of danger." Neither the heir to the throne nor his wife would hesitate because they were threatened.

Court officials had the greatest difficulty in preventing the Emperor from starting for Vienna immediately he heard of the tragedy. Finally they induced him to take dinner quietly and to rest during the afternoon for the journey at night.

The streets are full of people talking of the tragedy. Their attitude is that of people towards an event in a far-off country which does not concern them. Usually the Viennese are very demonstrative.

THE LAST MINUTES.

HOW THE ARCHDUKE AND HIS WIFE DIED.

A military personage who saw the assassination of the Archduke and his wife says that neither of them appeared to know that they were wounded until the Duchess fell into her husband's arms.

The Archduke said, "What's the matter?" By this time his uniform was covered with blood from the wound in his neck. His chauffeur could not bring the motor-car to a standstill for some seconds. The Duchess clutched at her husband's neck with her fingers as if she were trying to close the terrible wound. As she saw that the blood continued to flow she screamed, "My God! My God!" and sank backwards in the car. She was removed from the car to the Konak (palace), where she died without recovering consciousness.

As the Archduke was carried up the stairs of the Konak he opened his eyes several times and his hands seemed to clutch at the air.

A Franciscan monk who was in the neighbourhood of the Konak, hastened to the scene and gave them a last benediction. Six doctors hurried up, but they were too late to do anything.

The authorities at Sarajevo have been greatly blamed for neglecting to take any measures of precaution between the first and second attempts on the Archduke's life. They now say that the Archduke told them that he needed no protection and that a soldier must be able to go about without his steps being dogged by detectives.

CHAUFFEUR'S MISTAKE.

It has been discovered that the actual cause of the Archduke's death was a mistake by the chauffeur, who drove along the wrong side of the road and thus brought the car close to the water, where the assasin Prinzip was lying in wait.

The bodies of the Archduke and his wife were embalmed this morning. They will be brought here next Thursday. It is not believed the funeral Mass will be celebrated in St. Stephen's Cathedral but in one of the smaller churches, or in the small private chapel attached to the Belvedere Palace.

It has already been decided that the Emperor William will come to Vienna from Berlin, for the ceremony, while the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Spain are also expected. The remains of the Archduke and Duchess will be interred at the Archduke's seat at Artstetten.

The Archduke arranged this long ago because he wished the whole family to be buried together, alhough there is no doubt now that his morganatic wife would have been admitted to the Capuchin vault, kept sacred to the members of the Imperial Family, after her bravery in attempting to shield her husband's body with her own.

It is suspected that the conspiracy which led to the bomb-throwing and shooting yesterday is an outward sign of the commotion in the country.

The Emperor Francis Joseph arrived in Vienna from Ischl at 11 a.m., to-day. The heat was oppressive and a thunderstorm was threatening, but in spite of this he looked well. As he passed through the streets, which were lined with police, the Viennese greeted him with subdued cheers, marking their sympathy. They were pleased to see the Emperor in good health and the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, the heir to the throne, who had gone to meet him at the station.

When the carriage arrived at Schonbrunn the young Archduke jumped down and helped the Emperor to alight. The Emperor has much to arrange in regard to the funeral ceremonies, but it is extremely doubtful whether even the importance of the occasion warrants his making two journeys so close together. He has complained of feeling tired several times lately, and on arriving at Ischl said he needed the fresh air of Salzkammergut very badly.

BOMBS FROM BELGRADE.

CONFESSIONS OF THE TWO ASSAILANTS.

The following authentic details of the assassination of the Archduke and his consort have now come to hand:—

The author of the outrage fired from very close range, which explains the deadly effect of his two well-timed shots. General Potiorek the Governor (who was in the Archduke's motor-car), ordered the chauffeur to proceed to the konak. The Duchess collapsed against her husband. General Potiorek, thought that the Duchess had merely fainted from shock and he was strengthened in his belief by the fact that the Archduke and Duchess had exchanged a few words in a low voice.

It was not until the general turned again from giving the chauffeur instructions that he noticed that, while the Archduke was still sitting quietly and upright, his open mouth was full of blood. When the car stopped before the konak the Duchess was completely unconscious. When she was lifted from the car the Archduke also collapsed in the car. The Archduke died in about a quarter of an hour and a few minutes later the Duchess also died.

Besides the two actual perpetrators of yesterday's outrages several persons suspected of complicity were at once arrested. Both the assassins are natives of the province and belong to the Servian Orthodox Church. Cabrinovitch admitted having been a short time ago in Belgrade (the Servian capital) where he obtained bombs for the special purpose of committing na outrage on the Archduke. The second prisoner has confessed that since his return from Belgrade he had been determined to shoot a highly placed personage out of revenge for the supposed oppression of the Servian nation.

He purposely took up a position between two well-known students whom he knew to be not under suspicion. He knew nothing of the Cabrinovitch bomb outrage and was so bewildered that when the Archduke drove by for the first time he did not feel able to fire.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 20.

The conspiracy case being resumed today Mr. Frank Brewister was recalled. He expressed his opinion that some envelopes handed to him were all addressed with the same typewriter, an Empire machine.

Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh said he had a son named Raghubir Singh. Witness identified a letter he had written to Amir Chand regarding Abad Behari's salary as tutor to the witness' son. Amir Chand had introduced Abad Behari to the witness and had also recommended Ganeshi Lall Khasta.

Raghubir Singh, son of the last witness, said that when he was staying at Mussoorie with Abad Behari the latter had a visitor.

Kishen Dayal, brother of Hardayal said his brother was now in California. Witness gave a resume of Hardayal's movements during the past few years.

Manick Chand approver in the temple murder case related what he knew of Arjun Lal Sethi. His evidence was similar to that given in the lower court and at Arrah.

The court then rose for the day.

LINKING KARACHI AND DELHI.

QUESTION OF BROAD GAUGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 20.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Railway Board enquiring what arrangements have been arrived at with regard to (1) the conversion to broad gauge of the Hyderabad-Kuchman Road sections of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, and (2) the linking of Kuchman Road and Delhi by a broad gauge line of railway, stating that the Chamber had already expressed its cordial agreement with the proposal to link Delhi with Karachi by means of a broad gauge trunk railway via Jodhpur and Hyderabad, and expressing the hope that the project is now well advanced and that the work of conversion to broad gauge of the Hyderabad Kuchman Road section of the Jodhpur Bikaner Railway will shortly be commenced.

HEIR TO THE HAPSBURG THRONE.

Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News."

The new heir-presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian Crown. The Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, with his wife, Princess Zita, and children.

HOLLAND HAVANA CIGARS.

THE CHOICEST BRANDS.

Spotted Dogs	per	50	Rs.	3	0	0
Criterion	„	„	„	3	4	0
La Marca	„	„	„	4	0	0
Noblesse Fino	„	„	„	5	0	0
La Hidalga	„	„	„	5	8	0
La Sirena	„	„	„	6	12	0
Nuevo Victoria	„	„	„	7	8	0
Tres Diosas (Twisters)	25	„		3	8	0
Rosanilla (Very Large after-dinner)	25	„		10	0	0

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NEW LETTERS BY CARLYLE.

CRITICISM AND ADVICE AS TO LITERATURE.

Last month the death was announced of a scholar-hermit, the late Mr. Charles Augustus Ward, who was long in business in Mayfair as the Alasco Wine Company, but retained throughout his life the ambition to be regarded as a literary man, published at long intervals three books, and was a frequent contributor to antiquarian periodicals. His curious collection of some 3,000 volumes has been presented by his executors to the London Library, of which he was a life member, together with an important series of letters written to him between July, 1854, and November, 1871, 15 of which are from Carlyle, three from Mary Carlyle Aitken, Carlyle's niece, and in this instance his amanuensis, and one from Froude. Of these letters, which have hitherto never been published, "The Times" give a number of extracts.

The great literary event of Mr. Ward's life was his interview with Carlyle, of which his diary contains a record. It relates how Carlyle listened attentively for three hours and a half while Mr Ward read the MS. of one of his books, and then gave him his views as to the possibility of publication. This is borne out by the letters, which are full of frank yet kindly words of criticism of Mr. Ward's work and comment upon the adoption of a literary life: Thus carlyle writes from Chelsea in the first of the letters, dated July 6, 1854:—

I have looked a little into your manuscript; and am sorry to report that I do not see any likelihood of its ever, in its present form, being successful as a literary production.

If you resolve to devote yourself to literature, and the questionable enterprise of unfolding whatever gifts may be in you in the shape of **more spoken or written *words*—which, for a** young man in earnest with his life, and possessed of real capabilities and opportunities for *work* **in this world, I consider a very questionable** enterprise indeed,—it is clearly necessary, **in the first place, that you instruct *yourself*** acquire knowledge far and wide, amass experiences, and digest the same into definite results, —in short, that you should have attained to some conquest what at least seems to yourself Wisdom and beautiful Insight, before you attempt uttering yourself with the whole world for audience. You are otherwise (I mean to say, ***every man* is otherwise, for what the** special "you" may be in this case is not known to me) in the condition of a man "speaking" without having anything to say. . . .

This letter evidently was painful reading to the aspiring young author, for on the day following Carlyle writes again:—

I should be sorry indeed if my hard words went farther than I intended, and were to discourage you from any noble impulse you may trace in yourself! I did not, and do not, deny your talent, even for writing Books one day; I only sought to make you aware of the inexorable conditions that determine whether ***possibility* shall become *reality* in such cases,** or shall remain always futile. . . .

By all means, employ your spare time in seeking knowledge; redeem, if you can, a few hours of every day; read Books, and try to make sure that they are wise Books; consort with wise men, avoid the company of fools; think, reflect, enquire; study earnestly to find some true and noble thing in this world to which you can swear fealty; the day may come **when you are really called to *speak* to your** fellow creatures;—but I can tell you, it will be happier for you if it never come; if whatever nobleness and wisdom are in you can come out in the way of silent work and successful conduct,—appealing to the Eternal Powers (who **are good judges and *can* reward), not the** Ephemeral Reviewers, who have no power except in the circulating libraries, and no judgment that is infallible for the guidance of man! . . .

"THE SILENCES."

A further letter, dated June 5, 1859—the year in which Mr. Ward published his book "England Subsists by Miracle"—shows that the acquaintance was continued along the same lines:—

. . . You manifest the element of a very considerable gift for writing as a man should write in the England that now is; but give me **leave to say they are in good part only *elemental* as yet; and will require a long tough** struggle, on your side, to bring them into the perfection they are worthy of. It is mainly **a question of *morality*, as you will find by and by. If you *can* endure and endeavour in a** manful, modest and honest manner, victory does lie ahead, in my opinion!

You have recognised with noble indignation the brutal leprosy poor England has fallen in**to, and you do not, like the vulgar, reckon *it*** florid health and increase of weight: this is excellent to start with; but in going on, you will find you have not yet got near the bottom of that horrible phenomenon (unless I mistake it); and that there are strange questions to settle, and sad and strenuous things to do, very many, before you can with your right strength grapple it, and deal with it. Your contempt of the Penny Newspapers is transcendant, as it ought to be; but I think you have not perhaps enough meditated, and above all practised, what I call "the Silences" (about which too I am profoundly serious):—and that, one day, perhaps you will be astonished to find how much the Penny Newspapers (and their Penny Philosophies, in**dubitable to all the *world* just now) have still** hold of *you. Verb Sap.....*

That Carlyle was indeed "profoundly serious" about "the Silences" may be illustrated by the well-known passage:—

Looking round on the noisy inanity of the world, words with little meaning, actions with little worth, one loves to reflect on the great empire of silence. The noble silent men, scattered here and there each in his department; silently thinking, silently working; whom no morning newspaper makes mention of!

And there are many other references, as, for example:—

No speech ever uttered or utterable is worth comparison with silence. (Lectures, 1838.)

Under all speech that is good for anything there lies a silence that is better. Silence is deep as Eternity; speech is shallow as Time. (Memoir of the Life of Scott.)

Carlyle strikes again the same note of criticism in another letter, dated June 14, 1862:—

. . . Nor am I surprised, or sorry, at your present disgust in regard to matters literary. When you have got something duly pressing ***to be said* (which may be before long, and will** be in the course of time), you will speak again. By merely attending to that rule of Nature a man might become one of the most ***original* writers of his time, as times now are!** —Courage! He of the "bulbous nose" must be left to his stertorous dreams; but by and by ***events* will strike him broad awake, poor devil;** and then if anybody have wise notions, they may be in the highest degree useful. . . .

An extract from a letter later in the same year, November 11, 1862, is of especial interest. The American Civil War was then in full progress; and though Carlyle here recurs to the idea of silence he could not remain watching "with patience and in silence," and in 1863 wrote 'The American Iliad, in a Nutshell," an attack on the Confederates which has been described as "one of the most regrettable incidents of his life." The first words, no doubt, refer to his "Frederick the Great," on which he was occupied from 1852 to 1865:—

I am very busy constantly (tho' making poorish progress); and see with patience, and in silence, "the fall of sceptres and of crowns" (prefigured by Hudibras's Beard); and look with a pity and awe, which also are silent, on the Consummation of Constitutional Palaver and Universal Suffrage, and our poor Yankee Brothers tearing one another in pieces about Nothing at all, and in fact "the earth opening," **and *Hale* and its fires bursting out on** them, as visibly, or more so, than on Sodom and Gomorrah long ago!—Silence! Silence!—

"THE BLOCKHEADISM OF THE WORLD."

The acquaintance between Carlyle and Ward continued to ripe. There are frequent thanks in these letters for gifts of fruit. We give in full the following characteristic leter, of especial interest in its appreciation of Goethe:—

Chelsea, 8 Octr., 1863.

Dear Sir,—Thanks for these pleasant fruits of the Earth; which are doubly and trebly valuable as proof of your friendly remembrance, kind and unabating tho' silent.

Be not too angry with the blockheadism of the world: it is very bad,—and looks even worse than it is, when the chiefly vocal parties are the foolish, and the wise are mainly those **that keep silence:—but on the whole it does not** make or unmake a man; the man (in all times and places) has to do that for himself.

I forget if you know German; or have made any real face-to-face acquaintance with Goethe? If not I cd. seriously recommend you to learn German, for that object, were there no other. Among European writers or thinkers for the last 200 years, you will find this one, in several importt. respects, to be unique.

Believe me,
Yours with thanks and good wishes,
T. CARLYLE.

The following ebullition and commendation are taken from a letter, dated February 16, 1864:—

. . . Saturday gone a week, in a stupid Newspaper which comes here ("Public Opinion," so called), I had fallen in with a morsel excerpted;—and had said to myself "Who in the world is this, then? A man that has actually some perennial human sense; while all else, from pole to pole, is gibble-gabble and quackle-quackle, in various pitches of noise! I must have this enquired into!" And straightway the Essay itself came; you may judge how welcome. I read it that same night, really with great entertaint, and satisfaction (everywhere with more or less of assent, generally with perfectly hearty do.);—and have sent it to the worthy, so far as opportunity wd. (allow?). (Ruskin has it now, if I remember):—and on the whole, I believe you have done a stroke this time. . . .

In more jocular vein is this, from a letter dated January 2, 1866:—

You are always very kind and mindful! Accept many thanks for the pretty Strasburg Pot; reputed acme of the culinary art, and dear inexpressibly to "those who," as the **French Editor has said, *"se devouent a la carriers des indigestions."* Materially speaking,** we here must not try to eat it; nevertheless, to us also, no part of it or of its savoury qualities **has been lost;—and on the *spiritual* palate it** has a taste far finer than the vulgar Strasburg one, far more lasting too, and perfectly wholesome!

Mr. Ward continued to submit his articles for the periodicals to Carlyle, as is shown by the following interesting comments on Ruskin, written two months after the death of Mrs. Carlyle:—

Chelsea, 16 June, 1866.

Dear Sir,—Thanks for your kind bit of attention: the strawberries were of very good quality;—do the criticism on Ruskin; which I agreed in wholly except where you seem to question not his strength alone, but his sincerity a little too; which latter I can testify to be complete, and even vehement and painful to him. If he live, there will be mission enough for him in the next 20 years. You too,—tho' I would not have you take up "literature," to hurt of your real employment—must actually prepare to help him a little in that huge but sacredly needful enterprise. The harvest so great, the labourers so few.

Good be with you always.

T. CARLYLE.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

"The Times" close the extracts from this vivid series of letters, extending over so many years and containing so much rugged and sane criticism upon the calling to a literary life, by an extract from a letter dated October 20, 1870, and written at Carlyle's dictation by his niece Mary Carlyle Aitken. After thanking Mr. Ward again for a gift of fruit, the letter turns to the Franco-German war, which had been declared three months before:—

. . . **You seem to me, if you will allow me** to say so, much in error in regard to King William and his Germans. I believe King William to be a just and pious as well as valiant man, and that his "prayers to God" are not a thing of Cant, but of profound sincerity—in a word, that he is one of the few living European men who retain a real capacity of "praying to God"; other men by the million, in all countries, I should rather recommend to cease that operation. I also differ altogether as to the probable results of French "National Enthusiasm" in depending Paris, etc. No **"Enthusiasm" except that of bitterly irritated** Vanity,—terribly wounded and irritated, and justly deserving to be so,—is visible to me among these poor mountebank French; who surely are behaving, at this moment, in as mad a way, or a madder, than any nation ever did. This "praying" King William has actually his foot upon the throat of France, and can if he please, in spite of all Europe, as matters now stand, slit anarchic France to ribbons, and reduce Paris to a Cinder, if such were his intention, which it is far from being. In brief, I believe magnanimous, pious, strong, and modest Germany is henceforth to be Queen of the Continent, instead of vain, vapouring, im**pious and mischievous France; which I take** to be the most blessed event in European poli**I have witnessed in my time.**

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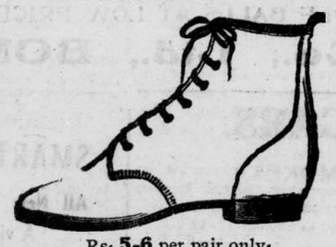

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